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MOUTRIE PLANOS

Represent the highest degree of perfection in artistic construction

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GUARANTEE

for

FIVE YEARS.

INSPECTION OF OUR 1916 MODELS
INVITED.

EASY TERMS CAN BE ARRANGED.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

[29-1]

DE VILLIERS
ILLUSIONIST.WITH HIS COMPANY OF SONG, DANCE AND MUSICAL ARTISTES
TABLEAUX VIVANTS, ETC.MOVING THEATRE,
KOWLOON(NEXT TO POST-OFFICE).
COMMENCING

TO-NIGHT!

TO-NIGHT!!

AT 9.15 P.M.
FOR THREE NIGHTS ONLY.
All Performances—2 solid hours' entertainment.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

EVENING 9.15 P.M.		MATINEES 5 OR 6 P.M.	
1st Class	...	1st Class	...
2nd "	...	2nd "	...
3rd "	...	3rd "	...
Galleries (Asiaties only)	...	Galleries (Asiaties only)	...

Children under 10 years of age—Soldiers and Sailors in uniform—Half-Price, to 1st, 2nd and 3rd Classes only.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1916.

[179]

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO &
WEST RIVER STEAMERS.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer	...	...	...	...	...
Return " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	...
Single Fare by Day Steamer	...	...	...	...	...
Return " " " " " "	...	...	...	...	...

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

FRIDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1916.

8.00 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.	8.00 a.m. HONAM.
10.00 p.m. KINSHAN.	4.30 p.m. FATSHAN.

SATURDAY, 15TH JANUARY, 1916.

8.00 a.m. HONAM.	8.00 a.m. HEUNGSHAN.
10.00 p.m. FATSHAN.	4.30 p.m. KINSHAN.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. SUI TAI, Tons 1,651.	S.S. TAISHAN, Tons 2,006.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.	
Sundays at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.	
MACAO TO HONGKONG.	
Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.	

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

SUNDAY, 16TH JANUARY, 1916.
The Company's New Steamship

"TAISHAN"

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at 9 a.m., and return from Macao at 3 p.m.
N.B.—The Company will also run a Steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30 a.m., and from Hongkong at 1 p.m., from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.

FARES AS USUAL.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 p.m.
Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 4.30 p.m.JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAINAM, 568 tons, and S.S. NANNING, 568 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice versa by the Company's direct Steamers LINTAN and SANUI. These vessels have superior cable accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity. Electric fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., Ltd.,
Hotel Mansions (First Floor), opposite the Blake Pier.

[1-3]

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION.TRANSFER OF CONTROL TO THE
EAST.

An extraordinary general meeting of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company was held in London last month to consider alterations in the articles providing for the transfer of the head office and board of directors of the company from London to Hongkong.

Captain H. Keswick, M.P., who presided, said that the proposals were brought forward at the direct request of an important body of shareholders in China, who had the support in the matter of a further large number of shareholders in Great Britain. Besides transferring the head office and the directorate to Hongkong the proposed alterations provided for the appointment of attorneys in Great Britain with full powers to carry on any work which might from time to time be necessary, including the issue and transfer of shares. It was also stipulated that all directors must be British subjects, thus going a step beyond the recent Order-in-Council with regard to British companies in China, as that Order required only a majority of British directors on the board of any such company. Their business, which was carried on 10,000 miles away, was subjected to extreme fluctuations, depending, for the most part, on purely local conditions. The Eastern shareholders felt that these could be met more efficiently by a board on the spot, and there was no hostility on their part towards the present directors in asking for the change. It was anticipated that in future the annual accounts would be presented to the shareholders under existing conditions. The board were unanimously of opinion that the change would be to the company's interest. A resolution approving the proposed alterations in the articles was unanimously carried.

RUBBER REPORTS.

The net profit of the Krubbing (Malacca) Rubber Plantations for the year to September 30th amounted to £2,575, as against £1,945 for the previous season, to which has to be added £1,723 brought forward. After writing off the balance of preliminary and formation expenses (£700) and £200 depreciation, the directors recommend a final dividend of 1½ per cent., making 12½ per cent. for the year, leaving £1,581 to carry forward. This is the company's first year in which dividends have been paid.

The profit of the Bantam (Java) Rubber Estates for the year ended June 30th amounted to £25,950 (against £11,050), to which has to be added £8,765 brought forward. The directors propose to carry to development account £2,297 to write off against depreciation of buildings and machinery 20 per cent., £2,687, to pay a dividend of 12½ per cent., less tax, £19,750, to pay extra remuneration payable to directors (free of tax), £1,000, and to carry to reserve account £3,000 leaving to carry forward £4,851. The preceding dividend was 5 per cent. in 1912-1913.

The report of the Kuala-Klang Rubber Estate for the year ended September 30th states that the planted area remaining at 515 acres. The year's crop was 167,182 lb., against an estimate of 165,000 lb., and a yield of 151,031 lb. last year. For the current year the estimate has been placed at 175,000 lb., of which 33,081 lb. have been secured for the first two months. The average gross price secured is 2s. 3.68d., comparing with 2s. 2.68d. last season. A satisfactory reduction has been effected in "all in" costs which work out at 11.57d., as compared with 1s. 2.10d. last year. The estate is reported to be free from weeds, and in excellent order and condition throughout. The profit amounted to £11,770, making with £3,318 brought in £15,088 (against £3,293). The directors recommend a final dividend of 20 per cent., making 25 per cent. for the year (against 20 per cent.), and the placing to reserve of £3,000, carrying forward £3,341.

YARN MARKET.

Messrs. Polishwalla & Kotwall, of Hongkong, in their last report of the Cotton and Yarn market, say:—

We regret having to chronicle another fortnight of absolute stagnation, there being hardly any movement to report. The political rising in Yunnan has killed all chances of business with that province. In view of the rumours pointing to the existence of unrest in Canton and other prominent countries, it would be vain to hope for any improvement in the present position.

The total of sales during the fortnight amounts hardly to 150 bales. Such an unsatisfactory state of affairs has not been witnessed for a considerable time.

In strange contrast to the gloomy position in China, Bombay spinners are firmer than ever under the compulsion of stiff cotton.

Total sales 150 bales.
Stocks:—Unsold and undelivered in the godowns 68,000 bales.ATTEMPT TO BLOW UP SHANGHAI-
NANKING RAILWAY.

An attempt to blow up the Shanghai-Nanking railway at about a mile from Shanghai station was made on the night of the 8th inst. Fortunately, it caused little if any damage. Dynamite was used and from the position of the two foot fuses found, it is clear that the explosion was meant to wreck the line and make it impassable. The authors of the scheme and their purpose remain a mystery.

AN EXAMPLE TO GERMANY.

THE BRITISH VICTORY AT
KUT-EL-AMARA.

LENIENTY OF THE CONQUERORS.

Sir Mark Sykes, who recently paid a visit to the Indian Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia, has contributed a descriptive account of some aspects of the operations about the time of the battle of Kut-el-Amara, September 27th-29th, 1915, from which the following are extracts:—

Kut the day after its occupation was as quiet as the day before, yet with a difference. The Turks had gone and the British had come. The British soldier, the first gentleman in Europe or Asia, and his brother the Sepoy were in possession. Now neither Briton nor Indian owe any debt of gratitude to the Arab tribesmen who have plundered, wounded, mutilated the dead, snipped, pilfered, spied, and betrayed; there is no reason why our fighting men should distinguish between the inhabitants of the towns and the encampments; roughly dressed, language, habits, and appearance are one and in a war the soldier has no time for ethnological difference, and the historical influences.

All the English and the Indian soldier knows is that his dead comrades' bodies are stripped and sometimes mutilated, that if a trooper loses his way alone he is little likely to return, that perhaps a bullet has sung past his own topi or puggaree from a mud wall above which flutters a white flag, that he has now again found a dear loved friend lying, with throat cut from ear to ear, contentedly for good or ill the word Arab is not one to evoke the gentlest feelings in our soldiers' breast.

For the last week the Turkish commander had been maintaining his prestige by daily hangings and shootings, his last act before leaving had been to shoot six individuals for desertion, spying, or cowardice. Enter the victory: within an hour the women were chaffering milk, dates, and sweetmeats, the merchants were offering contracts, policemen were patrolling the dirty little streets, a governor established in an office, tired troops were standing in the sun while bullets were sought for them, and most unbelievable of all, the Arab cultivators were dropping in to complain of a certain horseman who had ridden through a crop of beans, and of a supply and transport officer who had parked his belongings in a garden.

ANSWER TO BELGIAN ATROCITIES.
This is a good enough answer to Belgian atrocities, for all that the Germans falsely allege as an excuse for their filthy conduct has at one time or another been actually done to our men in Mesopotamia; yet when they occupy a town within three hours of a hard-won conflict, the bazaar does not close, the coffee shop is thronged, the women do not pause in their work by the water side, and the fellow instinctively avails himself of the first opportunity in perhaps a 1,000 years of making a frivolous complaint to an impartial dispenser of justice without fear or danger of being impaled, hanged, flogged, or set in the goal.If "Frightfulness" is one theory of war, certainly the Briton has another with "carry on" as the motto instead of "Kultur" and in lieu of the Furor Tetricus a kind of *Jura Obsequio*.

So the Arab eye with uncomprehending looks the bronzed, peaceful British soldiers who talk so quietly to one another, and who walk about the streets not with the swagger of conquest, but with the staid assurance of the City man returning from business. These British soldiers, so clean and so cheerful, have carried a wonderful load through this campaign; they have borne heat, vermin, mosquitoes, fever, doubt, and heavy casualties in the field; sunstroke, heat-stroke, malaria, and typhoid have exacted a heavy toll, and anyone who counts the casualties in the various actions and compares them with the numbers engaged will perceive that the fighting has in Mesopotamia been as severe, if not as persistent, as anywhere in the war.

If the British soldier leads, the Sepoy has not been slow to follow; and to see the wounded Indian soldier stiffen himself on his stretcher and sit up to salute an unknown British officer gives one a glimpse of that spirit of loyalty, pride, and glory in the profession of arms that no windy intriguer can dispel and years of patient justice and devotion of forgotten generations of Englishmen have evoked.

A MOTLEY FLEET.

But it is not only the soldiers who are to be considered as working in this campaign. A clever war presumes ships and ships presume sailors; the Royal Navy and the Royal Indian Marine provide the Ottoman Government, and a certain sense of humour which is inseparable from Britishness, has provided a fleet. There are paddle-steamers which once plied with passengers and now waddle along with a barge on either side, one perhaps containing a portable wireless station, and the other bullocks for heavy guns ashore; there are once respectable tugs which stagger along under a weight of guns of varying calibre, there is a launch which pants and gurgles between batteries of 4.7s, looking like a sardine between two cigarette boxes; there is a steamer with a Christmas tree growing amidships, in the branches of which its officers fondly imagine they are invisible to friend or foe.

There is also a ship which is said to have started life as an airplane in Singapore, shed its wings but kept its aerial propeller, took to water and became a hospital; its progress is attended by a sustained series of detonations which serves it as an escort among the Arabs who attribute its method of progress to illis alone. And this fleet is the cavalry screen, advance guard, rear-guard, flank guard, railway, general headquarters, heavy artillery, line of communication, supply depot, police force, field ambulance, aerial hanger, and base of supply of the Mesopotamian Expedition.

THE WORLD UPSIDE DOWN.

One of the prisoners in old sergeant with dark gentle eyes and grey black beard came out into the palm grove.

WAR NEWS.

ALLIES' CEASELESS GUNS.

Wounded German soldiers at Ghent say that the Allies' guns do not give the Germans a moment's rest. The Flanders roads are, owing to the frost, almost impassable, and great discomfort prevails in the trenches, where shells pour in like hailstones.

The Germans, they declare, have been outfought and outwangled in artillery. The Germans are making great efforts to drain the Yser trenches.

CARPENTIER GETS MILITARY
CROSS.Carpentier, the French champion boxer, who is serving at the front with a French Aviation Corps, has been decorated with the French Military Cross for calm, conspicuous bravery. Carpentier, during heavy fog and rain, on the 25th September, flew over the German lines at an altitude of only 600 feet. He made several flights with remarkable *suavité*, never returning without having accomplished his mission, although his aeroplane was riddled with bullet shell splinters.

RUMANIA WAITS FOR RUSSIA.

There is every indication that a crisis has been reached in Rumania. Diplomatic circles in Paris are optimistic that Rumania will soon enter on the side of the Allies. The Bucharest correspondent of *Le Temps* states that the Rumanian Government is only in discord with the opposition so far as dates and methods are concerned. The Premier, M. Brătianu, is as much convinced as M. Filipescu, the opposition leader, that Rumania must take part in the conflict.

Diplomatic experts at Rome believe Rumania has decided to mobilise directly, Russia moves.

A telegram from Bucharest states that the impending Russian invasion of Bulgaria is causing great consternation among Bulgarian people. Four battalions of German troops have been sent to Rastchuk where the Danube divides Rumania from Bulgaria. The troops some time ago sent to Varna, on the Black Sea, and Dedeagatch, on the Aegean, have been sent back by train to the front of Dobruja, Rumania's trans-Danubian province bordering on the Black Sea.

REPORTED DISTURBANCES IN
GERMANY.A cable to the Statesman on December 23rd says that, despite Wolff Bureau denials, news from various sources confirms rumours of serious disturbances in Germany. The *Central News* Amsterdam correspondent reports fresh rioting in Berlin of more violent character than before; he alleges thousands of people, chiefly women, traversed the streets uttering hostile cries against the Emperor William and shouting "Give us back our sons, give us work or bread, we want peace." It is asserted that a strong police force, barring the whole Wilhelmstrasse, prevented the crowd from demonstrating before the Imperial Chancellor's residence; the crowd seems only to have dispersed after several charges by mounted constables, and fresh riots are feared.A Lugano newspaper publishes an account of socialist demonstrations at Leipzig, where speeches were made invoking peace and condemning the government for ruin and exhaustion of the country; finally the police, it is alleged, charged the crowd, killing and injuring many persons. The *Times* publishes a facsimile of a manifesto furtively circulated in Berlin before the meeting on All Souls' Day; it reads "Long live peace, the people want peace." This meeting, also, was eventually dispersed by the police many people being shot.MERCHANT OFFICERS NOT TO
ENLIST.

The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have received the following telegram from the President of the Board of Trade stating that "Certificated Merchant Captains and Officers should not enlist having regard to the paramount importance of maintaining British Shipping." Also, a communication has been received from the Admiralty which states that, in response to the representations of the Guild, the Lords Commissioners have addressed an urgent letter to the War Office, pointing out that so far back as 18th May last, they undertook to exempt seamen from enlistment in the Army, and in their lordships' opinion, the urgent need for such exemption has not diminished during the past six months. Their lordships wish to learn whether the suggestion of the Guild that Recruiting Officers under Lord Derby's Scheme had not instructions to avoid enlisting merchant seamen is correct, and if so, request that urgent directions may be given to prevent the dislocation of seaborne trade by the withdrawal of the Mercantile Marine personnel for service in the Army. At the same time their lordships urge the necessity of instructions being given to Army Recruiting officers not to enlist fishermen for service in Army Units. This, in conjunction with the telegram from the President of the Board of Trade, disposes of the whole matter as regards the position of our Merchant Captains, Officers, and men, also Fishermen, under Lord Derby's Recruiting Scheme.

"I come from the Konja province, Sir! from a little village, Hassan Bey Koi. Yes, there are forests and fields and running water, and great mountains. Yes, I have a wife and four little children, the smallest a girl so high." As he spoke his eyes filled with tears which trickled down his wrinkled cheek. "Yes, Sir, it is shameful for a soldier to cry. I was in the Greek war and the Balkan war, and now when a man finds all lost and that because that boy Enver has set him fighting against his best friends, why a man must needs cry. Whoever heard of the English fighting Osmanli? but the world has been upside down since Abdul Hamid fell; and the Germans use us to fill their ditches, and kill us to defend the railways; they have stolen from us."

FAR EASTERN MEN AND
THE WAR.

The death is reported of 2nd Lieutenant Cyril I. V. Busby, 10th South Staffs, formerly agent for Messrs. David Sassoon & Co., Ltd., at Hankow, who when war broke out volunteered for service, leaving home on January 12th of last year. The deceased served in "A" Company, S.V.C. during his residence in Shanghai and was promoted Lieut.-Col. in the Company, but had to resign on being transferred to Hankow.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

CORPS ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

LEAVE.

1.—Sergeant Major W. M. Sutherland is granted leave of absence from 12th January, 1916, to 12th January, 1917, and
Pte. P. S. Dixon is granted leave of absence from 27th January, 1916, for the duration of the war.

PARADES.

5.10 p.m. Centre Section M. G. Co.—Machine-gun drill at Kowloon Docks, Launch leaves Statue Pier at 4.30 p.m.
5.15 p.m. Nos. 3 and 4 Sub-sections Anti-Battery, (as detailed in Corps Order No. 4 dated 30th December, 1915)—10 p.m. gun drill at Headquarters.
Sergeant Bradley, R.G.A., will attend.
5.15 p.m. M. G. Section of No. 3 Section Scouts Co.—Machine-gun instruction at Headquarters. Remainder of No. 3 Section—Bayonet fighting at Headquarters.
5.15 p.m. Civil Service Co.—Drill at Headquarters.

5.30 p.m. Engineer Co.—Squad drill and Musketry exercises on Kowloon Cricket Club Ground, under Sergeant-Major H. J. Remond, nil.

FIELD OPERATIONS 16TH JANUARY.

3.—The Scouts Company will parade on 16th inst. at 8.45 a.m. on the Cricket Ground.
Dress, Arms, and Equipment.—Khaki drill jacket and shorts, puttees, brown boots, helmets, rifle, sidearms, belt and two small pouches (empty).

DETAILS.

4.—Gun Club Hill, Kowloon:—On duty to-morrow morning—No. 2 Section Anti-Battery.
Officer on duty: Capt. W. M. Scott.
P. of W. Camp, Kowloon:—On duty to-night: Right Section M. G. Co.
Officer on duty: Lieut. Kennett.
Orderly Sergeant until to-morrow—Sergeant Hegarty.G. E. STEWART, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.D., H.K.V.C.

PARADES.

Parades for to-day at 5.15 p.m.: Dress, drill order.
"A" Co. on the Cricket Ground.
Signalling Section at Volunteer Headquarters. Uniform to be worn.

FIELD EXERCISES.

Members of "C" Co. will parade on Sunday, the 16th inst., as follows:—Kowloon residents in front of Dock Office at 8.45 a.m.
Taikeo residents at Taikeo Dock at 8.45 a.m.
Remainder: on the Cricket Ground at 8.45 a.m.Dress: drill order; topees to be worn. No haversack, water-bottle or pouches. The following Signallers will also attend under Lance-Sergeant J. W. Crawford: Ptes J. W. Graham, J. Martin, H. E. Goldsmith, and J. A. Plummer.
G. K. H. BARTON, Capt.,
Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG POLICE RESERVE.

PARADES, 5.30 P.M.

Friday, January 14th.—No. 4 Company and Recruits of all Companies.
Saturday, January 15th.—Corps Parade of all ranks, except medical exemptions, Central Station, 2.45 p.m. sharp.
Monday, January 17th.—No. 4 Company and Recruits of all Companies.
Tuesday, January 18th.—No. 3 and Ambulance Companies.

Wednesday, January 19th.—No. 2 Company, Thursday, January 20th.—No. 1 Company, Friday, January 21st.—No. 4 Company and Recruits of all Companies.

MOVEMENTS OF SECTIONS, ETC.

Land Patrols, in addition to Water Patrols, are ordered to particularly prevent the movement of boats, sampans, etc., to and from the water front during prohibited hours. Visiting Patrols will see that this Order is carried out.

VISITING PATROLS.

Staff Inspectors doing Visiting Patrol duty at Central are required to attend the parades of the 1st and 2nd shift Patrolmen, and to assist the Inspector in charge in reporting unpunctuality and absence.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Men obtaining permission to leave the Colony must report for duty immediately on their return, notwithstanding the fact that the period for which leave was granted may not have expired.

MEDICAL EXEMPTION.

The attention of all ranks is called to the orders of January 12th and 13th concerning the appointment of Dr. Jordan as Surgeon Superintendent and to the new regulations with reference to medical exemption from duty.

BAND AND ORCHESTRA.

Friday, January 14th.—Band Practice 6.00 p.m. sharp.

UNIFORM, HELMETS, ETC.

Every member who has not been measured for uniform or helmet is required to attend at Central at 5.30 p.m. to-day.

JOINED, NO. 1 COMPANY.

No. 1 Platoon—D. S. Eddie.
No. 2 Platoon—J. A. Tarrant, B. J. Spittles, and J. A. Pearson.
No. 3 Platoon—S. O. Bux.
No. 4 Platoon—G. M. D. Mehal and S. D. Mehal.

JOINED, NO. 2 COMPANY.

F. E. Marques, M. de Costa, and F. J. A. Marques.

F. C. JENKIN,
D.S.P. (R.).

WAR CHARITIES FUND COMMITTEE.

ALLOCATION OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

The first meeting of the War Charities Fund Committee, appointed for the purpose of carrying out the work in connection with the War Funds, was held yesterday in the Council Chamber.

H.E. the Governor presided, and here were also present:—Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Hon. Mr. E. Shadim, Hon. Mr. David Landale, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holsen, Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, Hon. Mr. Lou Chi Pak, Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Mr. N. J. Stubb, Mr. G. T. Edkins, Mr. W. Dickson, Mr. Ellis Kadoorie, Mr. R. D. Harvey, Mr. Ho Teok, and Mr. Ng Hon Tsai.

His Excellency:—Gentlemen, I wish to thank you first of all for responding to my invitation to join the committee which it is now proposed to bring into existence. I explained briefly when I proposed the closing of the Prince of Wales' Fund the objects of this General Committee. There are many, and there will be many, who wish to go on subscribing monthly, or perhaps periodically, sums for various war charities. They may not be quite sure as to what charities there are, and it seems to me it will be a useful organisation to have a general committee which will be open to receive all such subscriptions and which, by their knowledge and experience, will be able to allocate such sums, as may to them seem best, to the various charities.

I need not enumerate all the various war charities in the Colony which may receive help, but I may mention the work of the ladies in making clothing, bandages, etc., for men in various parts of the world who are fighting for the Empire. That is a very useful object. I do not think it is necessary for me to appoint any sub-committee, but the General Committee might perhaps desire to appoint two working committees—one for the European and the other for the Chinese community. I leave that to the discretion of the General Committee. I do not think there is anything else which it is necessary for me to say except to remind you there is one object that must not be lost sight of, and that is the encouragement to subscribe to whatever form of national loan may be decided upon, and the encouragement of everything connected with supporting the Home Government, and to endeavour to add to the sinews of war, even in this small colony.

A meeting of the General Committee followed. The Hon. Mr. Hallifax said it was not certain whether all of the several funds would be carried on as at present. Their best method apparently was to open a general fund, to receive general subscriptions and allocate them as they thought best, but at the same time to allow subscribers, if they wished to do so, to earmark their subscriptions for particular charities.

Mr. Sharp said it might be of interest to those present to hear of a letter he had received from a member of a similar committee in the Federated Malay States, where, for six months, after closing the Prince of Wales' Fund, they had been running a General Committee on the lines now proposed for Hongkong. The fund was applied generally to local purposes connected with the war, but some were not purely local. They had done what Mr. Hallifax had proposed in allowing donations to be either general or earmarked, but they had first drawn up a list of the funds approved.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale proposed the election of a small sub-committee to draw up a scheme and submit it to the General Committee. He proposed that, with Mr. Hallifax as Secretary, and Mr. Stubb as Treasurer, it should consist of Mr. Sharp, Mr. Lou Chi Pak and Mr. Harvey.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk seconded, and the proposal was adopted.

ASSASSINATION IN SHANGHAI.

PROMINENT CHINESE SHOT WHILE DRIVING IN HIS CARRIAGE.

While Mr. Chang Sze-shen, local manager of the Bank of Communications, was driving along the Great Western Road, Shanghai, on the afternoon of the 8th inst., he was fired at by two Chinese men, and one shot took effect in his left side. Seeing what had occurred, the mafio whipped up his horses and drove straight to the Shantung Road Hospital, where Mr. Chang died within a few minutes of his arrival.

An Annamite policeman, who heard the shooting, pluckily gave chase and captured one of the assassins. The arrested man, when taken to the station, refused to make any statement, but it has been ascertained that his name is Lion Ng-zeng. He is twenty-two years of age and a native of Shantung. The other man has not been caught.

The authorities have not been able to find any reason for the crime, their task being all the more difficult in the absence of a statement by the man in custody.

"ROUGH AND READY JUSTICE."

A TAIPO OYSTER BED.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin (instructed by Mr. Leo d'Almada) applied to the Chief Justice yesterday for special leave to appeal against the judgment of Mr. D. W. Tratman, District Officer of Taiipo, and his judgment in an action between Sin Yin Tai and Cheong Fai Kan and others, trustees of an oyster bed at Taiipo.

Mr. G. N. Orme appeared for the Crown, and remarked that early that morning he had received instructions from the Government that as the procedure or the intention of the Ordinance seemed to be somewhat doubtful in the matter of this appeal, they wished his lordship to consent to an adjournment of the application for a few days in order to allow them more time to consider the intention of Section 23, under which the application was being made.

Mr. Jenkin said there was no doubt that anything which his friend could say as to the construction of the Ordinance would be very illuminating, but he had no right of audience and could not be heard in that Court. The Magistrate, he added, could not argue the rights of the decision which that Court might send back to him to further adjudicate upon.

The Chief Justice remarked that the District Magistrate had certain powers, but it was obvious from Mr. Tratman's affidavit that there had been some irregularities in the case.

Mr. Jenkin subsequently remarked that if the Crown were interested in the land under dispute, and it was apparent from Mr. Orme's presence that they were, then the Magistrate had no power to adjudicate at all. The position in which his client had been placed was rather an extraordinary one. A letter which was on his lordship's file, and which he respectfully submitted, was a most proper and decent letter, was written to Mr. Tratman by Mr. Leo d'Almada, asking for a re-hearing, and offering to take all the witnesses over to Taiipo, and to do anything he liked before deciding on a re-hearing. "But, with that courtesy, which is to be expected where rough and ready justice is administered, the re-hearing was entirely refused." Mr. Jenkin added that he was quite prepared to go on with the application.

The Chief Justice, to assist a decision, said he was prepared to hand the case over to the Puisse Judge if the parties would accept his decision.

It was subsequently agreed to discuss the case in Chambers.

QUEEN MARY'S APPRECIATION.

CERTIFICATE SENT TO THE WOMEN OF HONGKONG FOR WAR WORK.

The following letter was received by Lady May on Wednesday from the Hon. Lady Lawley, hon. secretary of Queen Mary's Needlework Guild:—

Friary Court, St. James' Palace, S.W.

DEAR MADAM,—I am commanded by Her Majesty the Queen to send you the accompanying Certificate as a mark of Her Majesty's appreciation of the Valuable Services rendered by you and your workers to Queen Mary's Needlework Guild. I remain, Yours faithfully,

ANNIE LAWLEY (Hon. Secretary).

Lady May.

The Women of Hongkong.

The Certificate bears the Royal Monogram and Crown engraved on the top, and is inscribed thus:—

"Certificate presented by Her Majesty Queen Mary to The Women of Hongkong in recognition of the Special War Work done for Queen Mary's Needlework Guild."

"Friary Court, St. James' Palace."

This Certificate, which is now being framed, will be on view in the Library, City Hall, from Monday next.

SITUATION IN PERSIA.

The *Pioneer* of Allahabad comments as follows on the situation in Persia:—There would at last seem to be every chance of a permanent check being given to the dangerous intrigues of the Germans in Persia. The military action taken by Russia south-west of Kazvin has already had excellent results, and as the operations are continued the direct effect in north-west Persia will be very pronounced, while the unsatisfactory position at Teheran, Shiraz and elsewhere south of Tehran should rapidly improve. The importance of the Russian successes can scarcely be overestimated. As the Russians advance they will interpose a barrier between the German agents and their followers in north-west Persia and those who have made trouble in the central districts and at Shiraz and Bushire. The means of access through Kermanshah from Khaukin should also be eventually blocked and other routes be closed.

YACHTING.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

The results of the fifth of the series of Club Championship Races are as follows:—

Course:—Lyemum Beacon (P), Cust Rock Buoy (P), Channel Rocks (P); distance, 8½ miles.

HANDICAP CLASS.			
Yacht.	H'cap.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
* Diana	42	4.49.41	4.50.23
Rona	42	4.47.00	4.46.18
La Linda	2.07	D.N.S.	
Kathleen	4.57	5.15.41	5.10.44
Colleen	5.40	5.04.19	4.58.39
Dorothea	8.30	D.N.S.	
Ayesha	8.30	D.N.S.	
Buccaneer	12.45	D.N.S.	

* Scratch less.			
Position.	Pts. for Race.	Pts. to date.	
(1) Rona	9	30	
(2) Diana	7	29	
(3) Colleen	6	25	
(4) Kathleen	5	24	
— La Linda	0	0	
— Dorothea	0	0	
— Ayesha	0	0	
— Buccaneer	0	0	

Course:—Lyemum Beacon (P), Cust Rock Buoy (P), Channel Rocks (P); distance, 8½ miles.

Yacht.	H'cap. on Course.	Finishing Time.	Corrected Time.
	M.S.	H.M.S.	H.M.S.
Bonita	Scratch	D.N.S.	
Ailsa	"	5.18.30	5.18.30
Daphne	"	5.21.14	5.21.14
Haleyon	"	5.29.50	5.29.50

Position.	Pts. for Race.	Pts. to be Made.
(1) Ailsa	5	10
(2) Haleyon	3	6
(3) Daphne	2	4
— Bonita	0	5

Position. Pts. for Race. Pts. to date.

(1) Ailsa	5	16
(2) Haleyon	3	6
(3) Daphne	2	14
— Bonita	0	5

Course:—Lyemum Beacon (P), Cust Rock Buoy (P), Channel Rocks (P); distance, 8½ miles.

H'cap. on Finishing Time.			
Yacht.	H'cap.	Time.	Corrected Time.
* Ailsa	42	5.32.55	5.33.37
* Lysbeth	1.25	5.29.02	5.30.27
White Rose Scratch.		5.28.55	5.28.55
Owl		D.N.S.	
Thecla	42	D.N.F.	
Tonette	42	5.31.22	5.30.40

* Scratch less.

Position. Pts. for Race. Pts. to date.			
(1) White Rose	7	18	
(2) Lysbeth	5	21	
(3) Tonette	4	17	
(4) Ailsa	3	17	
— Thecla	0	0	
— Owl	0	0	

The race for the Miranda Cup, sailed on the 1st inst., round Adamaster Rock (P)—distance, 23 miles—resulted in a win for the *Scotlen*, of the Chinese rig, and the *Queen Bee*, of the English rig, all other yachts failing to finish the course.

The course for the third Cruiser Championship event, to be sailed on Sunday, 16th inst., is Bokhara Rock Buoy (port); distance, 16 miles.

HANDICAPS.

Chinese Rig.	
Miranda	Scratch.
Oonone	20 secs. per mile.
Scotlen	20 secs. per mile.
Snipe	40 secs. per mile.
Dorothy II.	Min. 1.20 secs. per mile.
Tutuan	Min. 3.20 secs. per mile.
Flora	Min. 4.55 secs. per mile.

English Rig.

Vesper	Scratch.
Feathers	
Spoon-drift	20 secs. per mile.
Queen Bee	30 secs. per mile.

CRICKET.

HONGKONG "B" v. KOWLOON "A."

The following will represent Hongkong "B" v. Kowloon "A" on the Club ground next Saturday, at 2.15 p.m.:—

T. E. Pearce (Capt.), C. E. Aubrey, C. Edgecumbe, A. L. Gace, R. Kennedy, Lieut. Col. Morgan, H. E. Muriel, E. B. Reed, H. H. Taylor, R. P. Thursfield, and A. Whitmarsh.

KOWLOON "B" v. CLUB "A."

The following will represent the Club in the above match, to be played at Kowloon on Saturday, commencing at 2.15 p.m.:—R. Hancock (Captain), N. J. Austin, P. E. Butler, D. E. Donnelly, Major H. P. Harris-Edge, M. Maas, E. J. R. Mitchell, A. B. Raworth, C. C. Stark, W. H. Viveash, and A. N. Other.

GREEKS IN EGYPT AND THE WAR.

A great demonstration of the Greek community in Egypt, held at the Casino Kursaal in Cairo, was attended by 4,000 Greeks, and several hundreds were turned away for want of room. All the speakers were strongly in favour of Greece entering the war without delay on the side of the Allied Nations "to help their gallant Serbian neighbour and thus," as M. Bonoulis, leader of the Greek Bar in Boukoulis, put it, "so a long way towards the realisation of the aspirations of Hellenism." It was unanimously decided to send a telegram to M. Zaimis, the Greek Premier, in the name of the Greek community in Egypt, asking that Greece should no longer delay in entering the war on the side of the Quadruple Entente. Every mention of M. Venizelos' name was greeted with a storm of "yios" and "frantic cheers were given for Greece, France, Great Britain, Italy and Serbia. After the meeting a deputation headed by Comoros Paskas and Rostovitz Bey went to the Residency and handed Sir Henry McMahon a copy of the telegram that had been sent to M. Zaimis. Many reservists in Egypt have openly refused to embark without a consular guarantee that they will not be called upon to march against Serbia, France or England.

HONGKONG SHARE MARKET.

Messrs. Vernon & Smyth, in their weekly share report dated the 13th January state:—

The activity in shipping shares reported in our last under date of the 7th inst. has continued throughout the past week, and a large business has been done in Douglas and Indos, the former at about last week's rates, and the latter at steadily advancing prices, both stocks closing firm and in request for both cash and forward delivery. China Sugars have also received some attention, and in other stocks a fair business has been transacted at prices which, with few exceptions, show a tendency to improve. Standard Tin is quoted at \$173 and \$174, and Plantation Rubber at 3/10 and 3/9 for cash, and forward delivery respectively, the market for the latter closing irregular. Bar Silver is quoted at 27d., Sterling T.T. at 1/11½, Shanghai T.T. at 74, Singapore T.T. at 82½, and the Bank's buying rate for 3 d/s bills on Shanghai at 75½.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai remain steady at \$800, with more inclination to buy than to sell at the quotation. The directors of the Bank announce that, subject to audit, it is proposed to pay a final dividend for 1915 of 23/8 per share and bonus of 5/- per share, both subject to deduction of income tax; five lacs of dollars will be written off Bank premises, and about thirty lacs carried forward.

MARINE INSURANCES.—Unions have been booked at \$905 and \$910, and small lots might be placed now at slightly over the latter rate. Cantons are enquired for at \$413, North China and Yangtze being unchanged and without local business to report.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Chinas have changed hands at \$152 and \$153, and Hongkongs at \$410, both closing in further request.

SHIPPING.—Douglases ruled firm at \$114 to \$115 until today, when a few shares unexpectedly thrown on the market brought the rate down to \$112½, which is now the closing buying quotation, with no shares in sight at less than former rates. Indo-Chinas have been the medium of a large business at prices ranging from \$173 to \$181 for the Combined, \$190 to \$198 for the Deferred and at \$35 for the Preferred, and at full equivalent rates for the Combined and Deferred forward to April. The market closing firm with sales of the Combined reported at \$182, and at \$192 for the Deferred. Steamboats have been booked at \$30½, and Star Ferries at \$37, the former being still enquired for.

Cit.—Shells have been sold at 65/6 and more shares can be placed. Langkots have advanced to Tis. 39 buyers, after sales at Tis. 35 and Tis. 36½, the improvement being no doubt due to increased output.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have advanced to a buying rate of \$129, and probably \$130 would be paid, there also being a good demand for forward business at equivalent rates. Luzons remain a dull market with shares on offer at \$37.

MINING.—Kailans have a nominal quotation of 30½ and 30½ are inquired for at 27½ with no shares on offer. Raabs have been the medium of business at \$33½, at which price more shares are obtainable.

DOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks have ruled quiet and close with a nominal quotation of \$82½ for the old and at \$78½ for the new. Kowloon Wharves have been placed at \$77, but now close with sellers at this figure. In the North New Engineering remain in demand at Tis. 9. Shanghai Docks at Tis. 60 and Shanghai and Hongkew Wharves at Tis. 92½.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Central Estates are inquired for at \$100, with no shares on offer, and Hongkong Lands remain in demand at \$104 with no business to report. Hongkong Hotels are wanted at \$110, Kowloon Lands at \$40, and West Points at \$80. Humphreys Estates are unchanged with sellers at \$61.

COTTON MILLS.—Ewos have been booked at Tis. 150, and Shanghai Cottons at rates varying between Tis. 91 and Tis. 93. In the North there are buyers of Internationals at Tis. 72, Kung Yiks Tis. 15, Lau Kung Mows Tis. 71, Soy Chees Tis. 40, and Yangtzeppos at Tis. 6.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Cements have again been a fluctuating market with sales at rates varying between \$10.15 and \$10.35, there now being sellers at the former rate. Electric have been sold at \$43 and \$44, and China Borneos at \$10½, Dairy Farms are wanted at \$29, Hongkong Trams at \$5½, Peak Trams (old) at \$10, new issue at 85 cents, and Steam Laundries at \$3½. There are sellers of Hongkong Ropes at \$31, Union Waterboats at \$16, and Powells at \$8. The following have a nominal quotation, viz. China Light and Power \$4.50, Lees \$4.00, and Watsons \$8.00.

Memo.—Next Settling day, January 28.

PAIN IS A GOOD THING.

Nature sends pain for an important purpose. If fire did not burn and knives cut, few children would survive their babyhood. The burn and the cut warn them to leave dangerous things alone. So with a pain in the head or the back—it is Nature's warning that something is wrong.

If you have a headache you need help, for it is a sign of some weakness. Anyone with a headache may be quite sure that either the nerves or the digestion must be out of order. If the appetite is poor, and if you do not sleep refreshingly, the trouble is most likely in the stomach. Your blood is not helping your stomach to digest food.

If the headache is across the forehead the nerves are tired and you need a blood and nerve tonic. Better, richer blood will stop the pain. For women's headaches and special symptoms, and for everyone's headaches, weak digestion and nerves, the blood-building powers of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills have done wonders. No tonic medicine so quickly shows its effect in improved appetite, vanished headache, return of strength, clear skin and healthy eye.

All dealers sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People; if preferred, Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96, Elizabeth Street, Shanghai, will send a bottle for \$1.50, or six for \$8.00 post free.

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

FOR HIGH-CLASS CIGARS AT MODERATE PRICES.

DUTCH CIGARS.

"BRAMA" in Boxes 25 at \$2.50 per box.

These Cigars are made entirely of the finest Havana Tobaccos and are a most exquisite smoke.

"EL PLANTADOR" in Boxes 25 at \$1.75 per box. The very best of Mexican Cigars.

"MAZEPPA" in Boxes 50 at \$2.75 per box.

We beg to draw the special attention of Smokers to this Cigar.

"HERMANAS" in Boxes 50 at \$2.75 per box.

A very good and inexpensive Cigar.

"LA CASA" in Boxes 100 at \$4.00 per box.

Excelling in rich flavour and faultless burning.

"GLORIAS" in Boxes 50 at \$3.00 per box.

Silky leaf, delicious aroma, mild flavour.

"LA GRANDIOZA" in Boxes 25 at \$2.50 per box.

Are distinguished by a superb delicacy, the result of blending the finest Tobacco leaf.

"KING EDWARD VII." in Boxes 25 at \$4 per box.

We specially recommend these Cigars, which are noted for their purity and fragrance.

"PETIT DUC" in Boxes 100 at \$7.00 per box.

These Cigars are made from a Special Blend of Havana Tobacco and are very delicate in flavour and aroma.

ALSO

LA MINERVA MANILA CIGARS

IN ALL SHAPES

GOLOFINA. PERFECTOS AND BOUQUETS.

ONE TRIAL

makes you a customer.

ROSITA.

MILD COOL FRAGRANT SUMATRA

Rosita is one of the Best Cigars of the East. Made of the finest selected Sumatra Tobacco by experienced workmen.

TINNED BOXES OF 50 CIGARS \$4.25

Obtainable at:
Hongkong Cigar Store.
Watson's.
Graeco-Egyptian.
Sheriff Bros.
Colonial Dispensary.

SOLE IMPORTER:

PHONE 1087, WILLEM HEYBLOM, POWELL'S BUILDINGS.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1916.

THE HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS & CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT

is now ready and contains:—

Far Eastern News.

Hongkong.

Far Eastern Men and the War.

With the Forces at the Front.

Hongkong Bank Notes.

Piratical Attack on a Hongkong Launch.

Attempted Gang Robberies at Hung Hom.

Mosquito Net Fund.

Cigarette and Tobacco Fund.

Symbols of Majesty.

Leading Articles:—

Chinese Railway Projects.

Engineering Opportunities in China.

A Striking Appeal.

Random Reflections.

Local Sport.

Peking Notes.

Interview with Yuan Shih-kai.

Companies:—

The Peking Syndicate.

The Ayer Tawak Rubber Co.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Dividend.

Hongkong Tramway Co.

Cantonese Ancestor of the Ta Huang Ti.

Shipping Notes.

Ceylon's Contribution to the Cost of the War.

Unrest in China.

The Attack on Yintin Customs Station.

Rebellious Bands in Kwangtung.

Revolt in Yunnan.

The Law Courts.

Defence of

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

G. E. R.
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.KOWLOON, VICTORIA and the PEAK
SCHOOLS Re-Open on MONDAY,
the 17th inst., at 9 A.M.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1916. [174]THE WEST POINT BUILDING
COMPANY, LIMITED.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that
the TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs.
JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on
TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.30 A.M.,
for the purpose of receiving the Report of
Directors together with a Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1915.
The REGISTER of SHARES of the Company
will be CLOSED from THURSDAY,
20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February,
1916 (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to the
HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO.,
LIMITED.
General Agents for the
West Point Building Co., Limited.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [175]THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE,
LIMITED.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
SECOND ORDINARY MEETING of
SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be
held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE,
MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUES-
DAY, 1st February, 1916, at 11.45 A.M., for
the purpose of receiving the Report of the
year ending 31st December, 1915.The REGISTER of SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from THURSDAY,
20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February,
1916 (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE,
LIMITED.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary to
THE GENERAL MANAGERS.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [176]THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY
MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in this
Company will be held at the Offices of
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD., on
TUESDAY, 1st February, 1916, at Noon, for
the purpose of receiving the Report of the
Directors together with the Statement of
Accounts for the year ending 31st December,
1915.The REGISTER of SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from THURSDAY,
20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February,
1916 (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be
Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [177]THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION COMPANY, LIMITED.NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the
FIFTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING
of SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will
be held at the Offices of Messrs. JARDINE,
MATHESON & Co., LTD., on TUESDAY, 1st
February, 1916, at 2.15 P.M., for the purpose
of receiving the Report of the Directors
together with a Statement of Accounts for
the year ending 31st December, 1915.The REGISTER of SHARES of the Com-
pany will be CLOSED from THURSDAY,
20th January, to TUESDAY, 1st February,
1916 (both days inclusive), during which
period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. BRUCE SHEPHERD,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [178]GLEN LINE (McGREGOR, GOW
& Co.), LIMITED.

FOR GENOA ONLY.

THE Steamship
"GLENLOGAN,"
Captain H. J. Henderson, will be despatched for
the above port on or about the 30th Jan., 1916.
For freight, passage and further information,
apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [173]S.S. "CORILLIERE,"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE

CONSIGNMENT of Cargo from London
in connection with above Steamer are
hereby informed that their Goods with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables
are being landed and stored at their risks into the
bonded and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, To-NAY, requesting it to be landed
here.Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underwriter. Goods remaining unclaimed after
the 17th January, at Noon, will be subject
to rent and landing charges.All Claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 26th January, or they will not be
recognised.All damaged packages will be examined on
Monday, 17th January, at 10 A.M.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
P. THOMAS,
Agent.
Hongkong, 13th January, 1916. [172]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

MR. HUGH B. L. DOWBIGGIN has been
admitted a Partner in our Firm as
from 1st January, 1916.
STEWART BROS.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1916. [173]

NOTICE

I HAVE This Day established myself under
the Style and Firm name of JOHN
WILKIE & Co., Importers, Exporters and
Commission Agents, and will carry on
Business at Hotel Mansions, 1st Floor, and at
Missions Building, Canton.
JOHN WILKIE.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [158]

NOTICE

WE HAVE This Day authorized Mr. P.
W. A. WILKIE to Sign our Firm
per Procuration.
JOHN WILKIE & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [159]

NOTICE

THE BUSINESSES of ARCHITECTS
AND CIVIL ENGINEERS carried on
by COLBOURNE LITTLE in Hongkong
and by F. R. J. ADAMS and MARSHALL
WOOD, (under the style of THOMAS, ADAMS
& WOOD) in Canton have amalgamated as
from this date and will henceforth be con-
ducted by the undersigned.
The new firm's name will be LITTLE,
ADAMS & WOOD, and the Business of the
firm will be carried on at their Offices in
Hongkong and Canton as heretofore.
COLBOURNE LITTLE, F.R.I.B.A.,
F. R. J. ADAMS, A.M.I.E.,
MARSHALL WOOD, A.R.I.B.A.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1916. [125]

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

ON and after the 1st March, 1916, the
present Light at Cape Collinson will
be replaced by a 6th Order Argand Light of
the following:
Character—Flashing—one second light
followed by seconds darkness making
in all 10 flashes per minute.
This light shows bright to Eastward from
N.W. to S.S.E. and red to Westward.
Vessels are warned to keep in bright
sector.C. W. BECKWITH,
Commander, R.N.
Harbour Master, etc.
Harbour Department,
Hongkong, 8th January, 1916. [160]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

PROVIDED that sufficient entries are
forthcoming the British Section of the
Kowloon-Canton Railway have kindly
offered to present a CUP for a Ladies' Singles
match play Competition under Handicap to
be played over the FANLING Course on
days other than SATURDAYS, SUNDAYS
and PUBLIC HOLIDAYS.
Entries should be sent IN WRITING to
the Undersigned and will be received up to
the 15th inst.T. W. HILL,
Acting Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1916. [147]THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.ALL SHAREHOLDERS who have taken
up and paid for the New Shares offered
to them can obtain the Certificates therefor
on application at the Company's Office in
Hongkong on and after the 13th instant.
By Order,
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 12th January, 1916. [169]THE HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA
DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.SHAREHOLDERS desirous of making
inquiries in respect of the DEBE-
NTURE ISSUE should apply to the Company's
Office in Hongkong.
All applications for Debentures must be
sent in before the 20th February, 1916.
Forms may be had on application.
R. M. DYER,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1915. [118]HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 5123, dated
18th July, 1904, of One Hundred Shares
numbered 55001 to 55100 inclusive fully paid-
up, standing in the Register in the name of
Mr. ANTONIO JOAQUIM BASTO, of
Macao, having been LOST or DESTROYED,
Notice is hereby given that unless the said
certificate be produced at the Offices of the
Company, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux
Road, Central, Hongkong, on or before the
8th day of February, 1916, New Certificate
for the said Shares will be issued and the old
Certificate will thereafter be held by the
Company as null and void.
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1916. [156]THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY CO., LTD.THE SHARE CERTIFICATE No. 4209
for Twenty-five Shares numbered 4901 to
4925 inclusive, standing in the Register in the
name of FRANK BARRINGTON DEACON,
having been LOST, Notice is hereby given
that unless the said Certificate be produced
at the Office of the Company, 5, Queen's Road
Central, Victoria, Hongkong, on or before
the Third day of February, 1916, a New
Certificate for the said Shares will be issued
and the old Certificate will thereafter be held
by the Company as null and void.
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Acting Secretary
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1916 [144]

TO LET.

GODOWN, No. 6, Duddell Street.
Apply—A. B. AVASIA,
Care of E. PASANET,
No. 1, Duddell Street.
Hongkong, 2nd February, 1915. [63]

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET.

TWO HOUSES in "STONEHENGE,"
No. 6, Robinson Road. Newly done-up
and remodelled.
Each House contains downstairs Two Good
Rooms and upstairs Three Bedrooms, each with
Bathroom.
Outhouses and Grass Tennis Court.
Sheddy available for occupation.
Apply to—
DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd December, 1915. [112]

TO LET.

OFFICES in Queen's Building.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 8th December, 1915. [106]

TO LET.

NO. 11, GAGE STREET, from 1st January,
1916.
Apply to—
J. VINCENT BRAGA,
Toyo Kisen Kaisha.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1915. [100]

TO LET.

NO. 9 and 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW,
PEAK.
Apply to—
M. J. D. STEPHENS.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1915. [97]

TO LET.

"THE KENNELS," 168, Magazine Gap.
Thoroughly renovated and repaired.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1915. [95]

TO LET.

RAVENSHILL EAST, Park Road,
containing 6 Rooms, 2 Bath Rooms,
Servants' Quarters, &c. Vacant 1st November.
Apply—
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON &
HARSTON,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1915. [90]

TO LET.

"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation
Road, Peak, from 1st November, 1915
Apply—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS.
Hongkong, 18th October, 1915. [88]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace,
Kowloon.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [87]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building,
Second Floor, overlooking Harbour,
immediate possession.
Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.
Hongkong, 2nd December, 1915. [83]

TO LET.

OFFICES at 2, Connaught Road.
OFFICES in King's Buildings.
OFFICES in Des Voeux Road Central.
HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS,
Conduit Road.
NEW HOUSES in Broadwood Terrace.
HOUSES at the Peak.
No. 1, MORETON TERRACE, Causeway
Bay.
GODOWNS, at Wanchoi.
Nos. 1 and 2, WEST END TERRACE,
CANTON.
Apply—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST-
MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th November, 1915. [82]

TO LET.

TWO ROOMED-FLATS in Nathan Road,
Kowloon.
THREE ROOMED-FLATS in Humphrey's
Buildings, Kowloon.
FOUR ROOMED-FLATS in May Road,
with every modern convenience, including
English Bath and Kitchen Range, Hot
Water and Water Carriage System. A few
Flats specially designed to accommodate three
bachelors at reasonable rentals. Immediate
possession.FOUR ROOMED HOUSES in Gordon
Terrace and Salisbury Avenue, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE
CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 23rd December, 1915. [59]

TO LET.

"ELLANDONAN," No. 5, Des Voeux Vill e,
No. 54, THE PEAK, Fully Furnished, including
Piano, from 1st April to 31st October.
No. 7, STEWART TERRACE, PEAK, from
1st March, 1916.
"WOODBURY," No. 4, Hankow Road,
Kowloon, from 1st March, 1916.
No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.
No. 25, SHELLEY STREET.
No. 23, SEYMOUR ROAD, WOODLANDS
VILLA WEST.
No. 68, PEARL STREET, on Cable Road
level.
"GLENSHIEL," No. 141, Plantation Road,
Peak, from 1st November, 1915.
"LEWKNOR," No. 129, THE PEAK.
"HARTING," Austin Road, Kowloon.
ONE OFFICE or SHOP in Duddell Street,
Ground Floor.
No. 3, "THE ALBANY."
ROOMS, in Duddell Street.
"ROSENEATH," 2, Hankow Rd., Kowloon.
No. 8, BELLILIOS TERRACE.
No. 25, BELLILIOS TERRACE, with
entrance on Conduit Road.
ONE GODOWN, No. 8, Barrons Street,
Wanchoi.
TWO GODOWNS, in Duddell Street.
No. 2, DES VOEUX VILLAS, 51, PEAK
(Unfurnished).
No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS).
Apply to—
LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 12th January, 1915. [5]

INTIMATION

WATSON'S
FINEST OLD
BROWN

BRANDY

E
QUALITY.

25 YEARS IN WOOD.

A. S. WATSON
& CO., LTD.WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS
HONGKONG.Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD, C.
London Office: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, 14th JANUARY, 1916

TRADE AFTER THE WAR.

One of the lessons which the British
people are learning from the war is the
danger of unpreparedness, and, conse-
quently, they are already considering
means for conducting vigorously the com-
mercial struggle that will follow when the
sword shall have been sheathed. It is
realized that the financial burdens which
are now being piled up by the combatants
will be a heavy incubus for many years
to come, and that the only hope
of easing those burdens will lie in
keeping the mill-wheels of industry
revolving as fast as possible. From
Austria and Germany come reports
that manufacturers and merchants are lay-
ing their plans for recapturing foreign
markets as soon as hostilities are at an
end, and we may rest assured that they
will be able, even more than in the past,
to count upon the systematic support of
their Governments. A joint conference of
the Central Union of German Manufac-
turers and the Federation of Manufac-
turers, who combined to form a War Com-
mittee of German Industry some time ago,
has passed a resolution expressing the
opinion that the numerous measures intro-
duced by hostile countries for the
systematic suppression and exclusion of
German competition after the war require
a systematically organized advancement of
German exports as well as of German com-
mercial interests throughout the world,
in order to avert damage threatened by
the war. There are indications, too, that
efforts are being made to strengthen the
commercial ties between Germany and
Austria on the expiration of the existing
treaty at the end of 1917. There is every
reason, therefore, why the British Empire
should lose no time in organizing and
developing its resources on scientific lines.
Professor HEWINS, M.P., the Chairman of
the Unionist Business Committee, has
pointed out that seventy-five per cent. ofthe German trade before the war was done
with the Central European treaty Powers
and the British Empire, and German war
finance is based upon securities represent-
ing this trade. Germany would be horri-
fied if the British Empire announced that
it was determined to make this system
impossible in the future. There would be
a panic if Germany were convinced that
the resources of the British Empire would
henceforth be used for the benefit of
the British people. With this end in view
the Professor suggests that an Empire
Economic Conference should be held, and
that it should take the initiative for fixing
a tripartite tariff, giving preferential
terms for the Empire, a moderate revenue
tariff for the Allies, and a penalising tariff
for all enemies. The proposal is an
attractive one, but it would be idle
to deny that there are great difficul-
ties in the way of its realisation.
In the desire to recoup itself as speedily
as possible for the expenditure incurred
in the war each of the Dominions and each
of the Allies will be reluctant, we fear,
to abandon those means of fostering trade
which it has hitherto deemed most suitable
to its own circumstances. Without, how-
ever, any attempt to force different fiscal
principles into an artificial union, much
good may be done by extracting from the
commercial and economic systems of the
component units of the Empire their
highest common factor. It was no doubt,
in this belief that the House of Commons
adopted without a division Professor
HEWINS' motion that "the Imperial
Government should enter into immediate
consultation with the Dominions in order,
with their aid, to bring the whole economic
strength of the Empire into co-operation
with the Allies in a policy directed against
the enemy." This is the first step towards
the goal sought, and if it should lead to
any tangible result it may be followed by
a Commercial Union between the Allied
Powers. Even, however, if it should not
be found practicable to establish a Zollver-
ein, there are other ways of penalising
enemy trade. Already we have learned to
make for ourselves, and for others, many
of those things which were formerly obtain-
able only from Germany, and the longer
the war lasts the greater will be our inde-
pendence. And when peace is signed it
must be made clear, in the words of the
President of the Board of Trade, that Ger-
many shall never again be permitted to
wage an economic war upon her neigh-
bours.A mail for Europe via Siberia closes
to-morrow at 5 p.m.H.E. the Governor has kindly consented
to distribute the prizes at Queen's College
on January 31st at noon.The Hon. Mr. C. Severn has consented
to give away the prizes at Ellis Kadoorie
School on Saturday, January 29th, at 11
a.m.The Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak will
distribute the prizes to the boys of the
Diocesan School and Orphanage on
Wednesday, 26th January, at noon.The total output of the Kailin Mining
Administration's mines for the week
ending 1st January, 1916, amounted to
63,534 tons and the sales to 62,773 tons.The secretaryship of the China Associa-
tion in Shanghai has been handed over
to Mr. A. M. Camman by Mr. L. E.
Canning, who has also resigned the
secretaryship of the Shanghai General
Chamber of Commerce.A large number of coins more than
3,000 years old have been discovered in a
village called Kiangnan, some ten li from
the Pingtu Chen in Shantung. The de-
sign of the coins is of the period of Old
Kuo, a tributary state of the Chow
Dynasty which existed more than 1,000
years before Christ.Dr. M. E. Asger, dental surgeon, has
received information from President
Edmund J. James, of the State University
of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Illinois,
U.S.A., that the State University of
Illinois is now recognised by the General
Medical Council of London, England.
The other three American Universities in-
cluded in the list of recognized colleges
are Harvard, Michigan and Pennsylvania.In the Full Court yesterday, leave to
appeal was granted in the case of Yan Yuk
(defendant-appellant) and Chan Yung
Sing (plaintiff-appellant). The applica-
tion, which was made by Mr. Eldon
Potter (instructed by Mr. Gardiner), was
for leave to appeal against a decision of
the Puisne Judge, on the ground that the
judgment was erroneous in law and also
in point of fact, and was contrary to the
weight of evidence given at the trial.A presentation was made at the
Sergeants' Mess, Victoria Barracks, to
Coy-Sergt-Major Bliss, who is leaving
the service to take up a position with the
Kowloon Dock Company. The gift took
the form of a handsome enamel dish,
Master-Gunner May made the presenta-
tion. Sergt. Pragnell, R.G.A., who is
leaving for Singapore, was presented with
a pair of gold inlaid vases.G. E. Goldborough, of 10, Morrison
Hill, again appeared before Mr. F. A.
Hazelard at the Magistracy yesterday to
answer the charge of driving a motor-
cycle to the common danger of the public.
Inspector Sim told the Magistrate that
the old woman who was alleged to have
been knocked down by the defendant had
left the Colony, and in those circum-
stances he asked permission to withdraw
the summons. Defendant was accordingly
discharged.The death took place at Inverell, Scot-
land, on December 6th, of Mr. David
Crowe, formerly of the Mitsu Bishi
Dockyard and Engine Works, Nagasaki.
Mr. Crowe came to the Far East in 1871
and after three years' residence in Shang-
hai proceeded to Japan. After a brief
stay in Nagasaki he went to Yokohama,
where he entered the employment of the
Mitsu Bishi Company. In 1884 the
Mitsu Bishi Company took over the Dock-
yard at Nagasaki, and Mr. Crowe was
given the appointment of Dockmaster,
which position he held until his retire-
ment in 1910.The death has taken place in Japan of
one of its oldest European residents, Mr.
William Noble Watt, who left Scotland
for Japan in 1868. An engineer by pro-
fession, he joined the Tosa Company,
later merged in the Mitsu Bishi and
then in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha. On
retiring from the sea, Mr. Watt joined
the Kirin Brewery Company at the time
of its formation, erecting the plant and
running it for over eleven years. He was
later employed by the Yokohama Engine
and Iron Works, where he remained for
over fourteen years, and then with the
Zemura Works, retiring from active life
in the early part of last year.On Wednesday night a small gang of
robbers attempted to commit an armed
robbery at 7, Keswick Street, Jardine's
Bazaar, occupied by a Chinese fishmonger.
At the time there was about \$200 in the
house. The occupier was lying on a bed
when he received a knock over the left
temple which, he declares, was inflicted
with the butt of a revolver. He shouted
for assistance, and P.-o. (Reserve) Samy,
and a Chinese constable communicated
with the No. 2 Police Station. Two of
the crew of the Empress of Russia were
called upon to assist and with Inspector
Sim they went to the house. The robbers
had decamped. A chase ensued, but the
men were lost in a plantation at the rear
of the old Cotton Mills.Mr. de Villiers, the well-known illu-
sionist, is paying a short return visit to
the Colony and has arranged to give four
performances at Kowloon. The first one
will be given this evening at 9.15 p.m.;
there will be two performances to-morrow
(Saturday) and one on Sunday. Mr. de
Villiers has with him a capable company
of artists, and, in addition to the illu-
sions and transformations, the programme
will comprise several pretty musical
numbers, songs and dances. The large
marques in which the performances are to
take place has been erected near the Kow-
loon Post Office. It is capable of accom-
modating eleven hundred people. The
prices charged for admission are very
reasonable, and children, soldiers, and
sailors will be admitted at half-price.

LOCAL LAW DIFFICULTY.

In the Full Court yesterday, Mr. Eldon
Potter called their lordships' attention to
a local law difficulty. The time granted by
the Ordinance for appealing in Sum-
mary Court cases, he said, was only
seven days. As their lordships' knew,
no appeal was ever made to the Summary
Court unless the case was of some im-
portance and more than a little magnitude,
and local practitioners found that they
could not get the appeal ready in seven
days. There was a great feeling in the
profession that their lordships should alter
this and endeavour to arrange for a longer
period.The Chief Justice said he agreed with
what Mr. Potter had said; in fact, the
same sort of thing had occurred to him.
He thought the better course to adopt in
the circumstances was to invite the Law
Society to make representation.
Mr. Potter intimated that this would
be done.

THE WAR.

COMPULSORY SERVICE.

ANIMATED DISCUSSION IN COMMONS.

ATTITUDE OF LABOUR.

THE GALLIOLI EVACUATION.

ACTIVITY ON ALL FRONTS.

HONGKONG MERCHANTS AND BRITISH CONTRACTS.

NEED FOR ECONOMY IN BRITAIN.

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GERMAN AMMUNITION STORE EXPLODED.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

AMSTERDAM, January 12th.
A Berlin communiqué states that yesterday an ammunition storehouse at Wille-din, in the southern section of Lille, was exploded, wrecking adjacent streets. Up to the present seventy dead and forty seriously injured have been found among the debris.
The communiqué attributes the explosion to a British attack, though it is not explained how this was delivered.

LATER.
A telegram attributes the Lille explosion to a British air raid.

ENEMY TRENCHES RAIDED. ARTILLERY ACTIVE.

LONDON, January 13th.
General Sir Douglas Haig reports, "Last night we raided hostile trenches east of Armentières. A score of the enemy were disposed of, and a machine-gun emplacement was blown up. The party then returned, bringing two prisoners.
The artillery on both sides has been active about Vermelles, Wicke, and Pilken.

SEAPLANES BOMB DUNKIRK. GERMAN TRENCHES WRECKED.

PARIS, January 13th.
A communiqué states: "Two seaplanes dropped eight bombs on Dunkirk, but insignificant damage was done.
Our artillery wrecked German trenches and works north of the Aisne and in Champagne. The Germans blew up a mine at Hill 285 in Argonne, producing a vast crater where fighting proceeded all day. The French have strongly occupied the southern edge.

GERMAN WORKING PARTIES DISPERSED.

PARIS, January 13th.
A communiqué states that French batteries dispersed German working parties in Argonne.

CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY.

LONDON, January 13th.
A communiqué from Sir Douglas Haig states that there has been considerable activity on both sides about Hulluch and Ypres. Artillery, trench mortars and grenades were particularly effective near Armentières and St. Eloi.

NAVAL ACTIVITIES.

SUBMARINE WARFARE. MORE BRITISH STEAMERS SUNK.

LONDON, January 13th.
The Leith steamer *Traquair* has been sunk.
The crew were saved.

LONDON, January 13th.
The British steamer *Glen Macfarlane* has also been sunk.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LOSS OF THE "NATAL." COURT MARTIAL TO BE HELD.

LONDON, January 12th.
In the House of Commons, Dr. Macnamara announced that a Court Martial would shortly be held to ascertain the cause of the loss of the cruiser *Natal*.

THE BALKANS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

FRENCH FORCE LANDS AT CORFU. GREEK GOVERNMENT MAY PROTEST.

ATHENS, January 13th.
A French force has landed at Corfu for provisional occupation of the island. Fourteen ships are cruising around Corfu.
It is understood that the landing at Corfu is preparatory to a possible landing of a portion of the Serbian army for rest and refit. The French flag has been hoisted on the Achilleon and also on the quay. It is expected that the Government will protest more energetically than before.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

RUSSIAN SCOUTS. CUT WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS AND DISLODGE ENEMY.

PETROGRAD, January 13th.
Apart from an affair in the vicinity of the Poverlog railway, where Russian scouts cut two rows of wire entanglements and then dislodged the Germans from their trenches with hand grenades, the Russian communiqué reports only small encounters between reconnoitering parties at various points on the western front.
On the contrary, Austrian reports state that there has been most fierce fighting on the Bessarabian frontier, the Russians, after an intense artillery preparation, making six attacks between three in the afternoon and ten at night.

ITALIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ITALIANS DARING ADVANCE. OBSTINATE BOMBARDMENTS.

ROME, January 12th.
A communiqué states: "The enemy fired incendiary shells on our positions north-east of Rovereto, causing a big fire. The Italians are advancing in the most daring manner in the Lagazuoli Valley, and wrecked Austrian trenches by means of grenades. There has been an obstinate artillery bombardment in the Upper and Middle Isonzo, which the Italians effectively countered. The Austrians resumed their long range fire in the Lower Isonzo. They struck a military hospital, four patients being killed and eight wounded.

DESPERATE FIGHTING.

MONTENEGRINS INFLECT HEAVY LOSSES.

LONDON, January 13th.
A Montenegro communiqué states: "There has been further desperate fighting on all fronts, both northern and eastern. The enemy was everywhere repulsed with heavy losses, especially in the vicinity of Berane and Rugovo, where he lost two machine-guns.
A battle is raging on the Herzegovinian front. The Austrians brought up twenty-three battalions, eighty guns, and a great number of machine-guns, but all their assaults were repulsed. The Austrians continue their violent attack at Loutchen. We recaptured an important position at Kuk, but were unable to retain it.

THE NEAR EAST.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HOW GALLIOLI WAS EVACUATED.

GENERAL MONRO'S HISTORIC DESPATCH.

LONDON, January 12th.

The following is the full text of General Sir A. Monro's despatch:—

"The Turks attempted a heavy attack on our lines at Cape Helles on the 7th. Between 1.30 and 3 p.m. our trenches were continuously shelled, and from 3 to 4 p.m. the bombardment became intense, the Turks opening heavy musketry fire at 4 p.m. They sprang two mines near the Western Bidge and Fusilier Bluff.

"A quarter of an hour later they fixed bayonets all along our front. Their officers were seen apparently endeavouring to make the men assault, but they were only successful in doing so opposite Fifth Avenue and Fusilier Bluff.

"The Staffords shelled completely repulsed the enemy, a large proportion of the attackers being killed and wounded. Our casualties were 135.

"Aeroplane reports show that the Naval fire on the left flank was most accurate, and it is probable that the enemy suffered considerably."

"The night of the 7th was fine for evacuation, and the operations were quietly and successfully continued. On the 8th inst. the weather was fine and the sea calm until after 4 p.m., when the weather suddenly became worse and at 11 p.m. the wind was blowing at a velocity of 35 miles an hour. After midnight it was only just possible to use the piers and lighters, and it was impossible to carry out the programme of embarking troops in destroyers owing to the connecting piers being washed away. Embarkation at Gully Beach became impossible. One lighter went ashore there, and the remaining troops had to march to 'W' beach for embarkation. Despite these difficulties the programme at 'W' beach and 'Y' beach was completed by 2.30 a.m., and the troops from Gully Beach and all beach parties embarked at 4 a.m.

"A hostile submarine had been reported off Cape Helles at 9 p.m. the previous night.
"The Turkish artillery was practically silent the whole night until the stores were fired simultaneously by a time-fuse after the evacuation had been completed. The Turks then fired red lights all along their line, and immediately opened heavy shelling of our beaches and second-line trenches. The red lights continued for an hour and a half and the shelling until after daybreak.
"The French embarkations were carried out by their own Navy, who also greatly assisted us by embarking some of our animals."

BRITISH COLONY AT BAGDAD.

DEPORTED BY THE TURKS.

LONDON, January 12th.
Reuter's Agency learns that the British Colony at Bagdad were deported towards Mosul at the end of November by the Turkish authorities.
The American Ambassador at Constantinople has been asked to obtain information of the party, which consists of nine ladies and children, and two men.

GERMANY AND ARMENIAN HORRORS.

REALISING HER RESPONSIBILITY.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.
Apparently Germany is at length realising the effects of the Armenian horrors, and Germany's responsibility for them on neutral opinion.
Replying to the Socialist leader, Dr. Liebknecht, in the Reichstag, Herr von Stum, representing the Foreign Office, said that enemy intrigues had compelled the Porte to remove the Armenians in certain districts and to assign them new places of residence. Owing to certain reactions arising from this measure, an exchange of views was proceeding between Germany and Turkey.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

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GREAT NEED FOR ECONOMY.

NO ADVANCES TO BE MADE IN WAGES.

LONDON, January 13th.
The Government, which has earnestly considered the financial position of the country, the great and increasing demands still to be made on its resources to meet the needs of war, and in view, also, of the general advance in wages and the measures taken to tax or limit profits, has come to the conclusion that in view of the pressing emergency, any further advance of wages should be strictly confined to the adjustment of local conditions. All other application for advances should be refused.

THE LATE LORD BURNHAM.

AN IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

LONDON, January 13th.
The funeral of Lord Burnham, at Beaconsfield, was a memorable event in British journalism. There was a large and distinguished congregation; the King and other members of the Royal family were represented, also the journalistic institutions at home and abroad. Peers, Members of Parliament, prominent men in literature, in art, the drama, and the Army and Navy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE COMPULSION BILL.

DISCUSSION ON SECOND READING.

MR. ASQUITH'S APPEAL.

LONDON, January 12th.

In the House of Commons, on the second reading of the Compulsion Bill, Mr. Asquith affirmed that the necessity of giving his pledge was amply proved. The Bill would give the men who were urgently and indispensably required, and without whom Great Britain could not do her part in the war.

Mr. Ellis Griffiths attacked the opponents of the Compulsion Bill. He had been told, he said, that he was acting against the traditions of his Party. (Cheers.) He cared nothing for the traditions of his Party, but he cared for the interests of his country. (Loud cheers.) Lord Kitchener had said that men were necessary for victory, and did the opponents to the Bill not want victory? (Cheers.) He emphasised that he could not understand the attitude of the Irish and Labour Parties, both of whom had used measures of compulsion, namely, boycott and strikes, in compelling men to join the Trade Unions, but when men were compelled to join the army they said it was treason. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Henderson expressed the opinion that the Bill would encourage the Allies, by showing that we were willing to break a great tradition and to throw everything in the scale to secure victory. He repudiated the story of a compulsionist plot in the Cabinet, and mentioned that it was he who suggested the re-opening of Lord Derby's groups, the compulsionist members of the Cabinet readily assenting. He saw in the Bill none of the insidious menace to industrial freedom of which so much had been heard. The Labourites had never hesitated to apply compulsion wherever the welfare and state of a particular class of trade required it. Then why object to compulsion in order to save the nation? (Cheers.) He concluded by remarking that they must have men, and have them now, so that they would be ready for the field in 1918.

Speaking before Mr. Asquith, Sir John Simon emphasised the desire of the opponents to the Bill to see the nation the strongest and the most united. They opposed the Bill because they did not believe that the war had conducted to this. But if the Bill were passed he hoped the opponents to the Bill would unite in seeing that it was effective.

Mr. Asquith said he fully agreed with Sir John Simon's academic arguments on the evils of compulsion, and the superiority of voluntarism. But Sir John Simon had lost sight of the actualities. We were engaged in a war in which not only our existence but Sir John Simon's ideals were at stake.

Mr. Dillon declared that Ireland desired to maintain adequate numbers for the Army, and that he was convinced that Ireland would have no cause to be ashamed of the part she played in the war.

Mr. Outhwaite asked whether, in the event of compulsion, a moratorium would be introduced for conscripts' rents and other debts.

Mr. Tennant said it was not thought that a moratorium could be limited to such cases.

Mr. Asquith said it was not intended that membership of anti-conscription and kindred fellowships should constitute a claim to exemption from military service.

Mr. Asquith appealed to the House, even now, to pass the Bill without dissent, which would be the most effective blow, at this moment, for the victory of our cause. (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Pringle, a Liberal member, announced that in view of Mr. Asquith's grave appeal, he and his friends withdrew their opposition at this stage.

This was contrary to Mr. Philip Snowden the Socialist, who insisted on a division.

In winding up the debate, Mr. Asquith said that he had given his assurances in the name of the entire Cabinet, making it possible for him to remain in the Government, which was regarded, at home and abroad, as the symbol of a nation's unity. He had the authority of Lord Kitchener for stating that we required immediately, not only armed and married men, but the whole available fraction, whether large or small, of the 631,000 men with whom the Bill dealt.

The division was marked by scenes of uproarious enthusiasm.

The Bill passed the second reading by 421 votes to 39.

The result of the division was greeted with uproarious enthusiasm and wild cheering.

The minority included Mr. John Burns and Mr. Henderson.

MINERS AGAINST COMPULSION.

LONDON, January 13th.
The delegates of the South Wales Miners have voted against the Compulsion Bill by 211 votes to 35.

The delegates of Scottish mine workers have decided against the Compulsion Bill.

THE "LUSITANIA" AGREEMENT.

NEW YORK, January 13th.
It is believed that the *Lusitania* agreement with Germany has been practically arranged. Count Bernstorff's motive for a satisfactory settlement is ascribed to his expectations that this will open the way to a campaign to induce the United States to secure a relaxation of the British blockade.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WHY IRELAND IS OUTSIDE.

"HAS DONE WONDERFULLY; DO NOT RUSH HER."

LONDON, January 13th.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Birrell, replying to Sir Edward Carson, said that the Compulsion Bill did not apply to Ireland because Lord Derby's scheme did not apply to it. He emphasised the different conditions in Britain and Ireland, and said that the Government decided that non-inclusion was not only the wisest and the most prudent course, but was the most patriotic in the best sense of the word. He added: "Ireland has done wonderfully; do not rush her."

EXCLUSION "A GREAT HUMILIATION AND DISGRACE."

LONDON, January 13th.
In the House of Commons, Captain O'Neill said that the exclusion of Ireland from the Compulsion Bill was a great humiliation and disgrace.

Mr. Walter Long said that the controversy over the Bill was practically over. With reference to the exclusion of Ireland, the Cabinet had weighed every possible point of view, and believed it was essential that the Bill should command the largest measure of consent possible. They therefore decided that it was better, in the interests of the country as a whole, to exclude Ireland.

400,000 SINGLE MEN OF MILITARY AGE.

LONDON, January 13th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Birrell announced that there were 400,000 unmarried single men of military age in Ireland, but deductions for various reasons would leave 80,000.

LABOUR AND COMPULSION.

WITHDRAWAL OF MINISTERIAL RESIGNATIONS.

LONDON, January 13th.
Mr. Asquith to-night met the Labour Members of Parliament. Mr. Henderson attended.

It is understood that the Premier urged the withdrawal of the resolution whereby the Labour Ministers resigned.

It is officially announced that the resignations of the Labour Ministers have been withdrawn.

At the Labour Conference, Mr. Asquith had ninety minutes' discussion, chiefly on the possible use of the Bill against Trade Unionists. Mr. Asquith gave the fullest assurances that such use of the Bill would be entirely against the intentions of the Government, and he offered to favourably consider any safeguards which might be proposed.

The statement with reference to the resignations says that after the discussion with Mr. Asquith the Labour Members of Parliament and the Executive considered the Premier's statement, and as the Party's conference will be held at Bristol at the end of the month, when the whole subject will be discussed, it was decided to withdraw the resignations meanwhile.

ANOTHER RECRUITING BOOM.

LONDON, January 13th.
It is stated that recruiting throughout the country is so good that if the rush continues it is probable that at the end of the month the Compulsion Bill will be unnecessary.

MILITARY WASTAGE.

LONDON, January 13th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Tennant said it was estimated that the military wastage for the current year would be fifteen per cent. monthly.

BELGIANS PROTEST.

AGAINST GERMAN EXACTATIONS.

PARIS, January 13th.
The Belgian Government is sending a Note to neutral countries protesting against the exactions of the Germans from Belgium, amounting to £19,200,000, which are contrary to the Hague Convention.

MEXICAN BANDITS.

A DASTARDLY OUTRAGE.

EL PASO, January 13th.
The British Consul at Chihuahua telegraphs that seventeen people believed to be Americans, were removed from a train by Mexican bandits, stripped of their clothing, robbed and shot to a death.

ARMY APPOINTMENTS.

LONDON, January 13th.
Major-General Kiggell, Assistant Chief of the General Staff, has been gazetted temporary Lieut.-General.

LONDON, January 13th.
Major General Sir Archibald Murray has been gazetted temporary General.

BRITISH PROPERTY IN GERMANY.

VALUED AT £72,000,000.

LONDON, January 13th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman said that the value of British property registered with the Public Trustee, and located in Germany, was estimated to be £72,000,000. German property in Great Britain was estimated at £108,000,000.

TRANSVAAL GOLD.

JOHANNESBURG, January 15th.
The Transvaal gold output for 1915 was £28,627,461 sterling, an increase of £2,039,300.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

HONGKONG CONTRACTS.

WHY HOME MERCHANTS REFUSED TO COMPLETE.

LONDON, January 13th.
In view of the refusal by merchants in the United Kingdom to complete contracts with Hongkong merchants on the ground that the Hongkong merchants were not on the list of those to whom exports for China were consignable under the proclamation of November 30th, 1915, the Board of Trade has found it necessary to issue a notice calling attention to the fact that the proclamation did not apply to Hongkong.

INDIA AND THE IMPERIAL CONFERENCE.

CRITICISM FROM SOUTH AFRICA.

LONDON, January 13th.
Dealing with the representation of India at the Imperial Conference, the *Cape Times* says that the logical presupposition of the entry of India into the conference ought to be that it was within the competence of India to judge for herself all the questions which were likely to come before the Conference. This would mean the abandonment of the veto of Whitehall over the policy of the Raj. The article points out that few will go so far as this, and continues that it can see no way to escape a dilemma except by resort to the anomalous and illogical. Though India was not likely to be self-governing for an indefinite period, her institutions were yearly becoming more representative of popular opinion, so that if a member of the Viceroy's Council was deputed to attend the Imperial Conference, it would be tolerably certain that he would voice the views generally held in India, and the India Office would still have power to decide; but, practically, the Indian Deputy would probably gather weight and authority with time. The article concludes: "The main point for sympathetic consideration by the self-governing Colonies is whether some modification of the constitution of the conference is not possible, although at the sacrifice of constitutional logic, which would give room for recognising and satisfying the desire of India to sit on equal consultative terms at the Empire table, a desire that may now fairly be said to have derived something of force and dignity of claim from the splendid service India has rendered to the war."

ALIEN ENEMIES FROM INDIA.

LONDON, January 13th.
The *Galeonda*, with 500 enemy aliens from India, has arrived at Tilbury, but the passengers were not allowed to land. They will be transferred to a Flushing boat.

GERMANS IN BRITAIN.

LONDON, January 13th.
In the House of Commons, Mr. Herbert Samuel said that the number of German males in Great Britain at the outbreak of war was 32,068, of which number 23,474 had been interned.

AMERICAN POLITICS.

MR. ROOSEVELT A PROBABLE CANDIDATE.

CHICAGO, January 13th.
The Progressive National Committee has resolved to hold its National Convention at Chicago on June 6th. Simultaneously a Republican Convention will be held.
Mr. Roosevelt will probably be the Progressive candidate.

A LEGAL APPOINTMENT.

LONDON, January 13th.
Sir L. H. Jenkins, Chief Justice of the High Court of Bengal, has been sworn on the Privy Council with a view to his sitting on the Judicial Committee.

CAREFUL GERMANY.

AMSTERDAM, January 13th.
A German proclamation again limits the bread ration to half a pound daily per head. The proclamation says that the corn supplies are sufficient, but not abundant.

CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

FROM REPUBLIC TO EMPIRE.

ENTHRONEMENT OF YUAN SHIH-KAI.

PEKING, January 13th.
The enthronement of Yuan Shih-Kai is arranged for the 12th February.

CONGRATULATIONS TO NEW EMPEROR.

PEKING, January 13th.
The Catholic Bishop of Pao Ting-fu has addressed a Memorial to the Emperor congratulating him on his acceptance of the Throne. It is believed that this lead will be followed by others.

SITUATION IN SZECHUAN.

PEKING, January 13th.
The Government publish a telegram from the Chiang Chun of Szechuan denying that he had given advice for the withdrawal of missionaries from the interior stations and stating that order prevails in the Province.

MANCHU PRINCE PU LUN.

PEKING, January 13th.
Pu Lun, the Manchu Prince, will be made Prince under the new regime.

BRIGANDS NEAR KALGAN.

PEKING, January 13th.
There has been an encounter with brigands under the Republican flag, near Kalgan. Reinforcements are leaving Peking.



Don't be the "Skeleton at the Feast." Let Sargol make you Plump and Popular

HOW THIN PEOPLE CAN PUT ON FLESH.

A New Discovery.

Thin men and women—that big, hearty, filling dinner you ate last night. What became of all the fat-producing nourishment it contained? You haven't gained in weight one ounce. That food passed from your body like unburned coal through an open grate. The material was there, but your food doesn't work and stick, and the plain truth is you hardly get enough nourishment from your meals to pay for the cost of cooking. This is true of thin folks the world over. Your nutritive organs, your functions of assimilation, are sadly out of gear and need reconstruction.

Cut out the foolish foods and funny sawdust diets. Omit the flesh cream rub-ons. Cut out everything but the meals you are eating now and eat with every one of those two Sargol tablets. In two weeks note the difference. Five to eight good solid pounds of healthy "stay there" fat should be the net result. Sargol charges your weak, stagnant blood corpuscles—gives the blood the carrying power to deliver every ounce of fat-making material in your food to every part of your body. Sargol, too, mixes with your food and prepares it for the blood in easily assimilated form. Thin people gain all the way from 10 to 25 pounds a month while taking Sargol, and the new flesh stays put. Sargol tablets are a scientific combination of six of the best flesh-producing elements known to chemistry. They come as tablets to a package, are pleasant, harmless and inexpensive, and A. S. Watson & Co., VICTORIA DISPENSARY, THE PHARMACY, QUEEN'S DISPENSARY, THE EDWARD DISPENSARY, and all other first-class Chemists in Hongkong have it in stock.

"Don't Worry—Take Sargol."

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 13th at 12.12 a.m.—The anticyclone is nearly stationary. It has again weakened slightly.

A very slight decrease of pressure is shown in all districts, except E. Japan, where a very small increase occurs.

The monsoon will be moderate to light along the east coast of China, and strong over the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District. Hongkong & Neighbourhood. N.E. winds, fresh line. Formosa Channel. N.E. gale. South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Canton. No. 1. South coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Canton. No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, January 13th.

	Previous Day at 3 p.m.	On 13th at 6 a.m.	On 13th at 3 p.m.
Barometer	30.29	30.34	30.29
Thermometer	62	57	63
Humidity	55	57	66
Wind Direction	SW	North	ESE
Force	3	1	3
Weather	b	o	b
Rain	—	—	—

Highest open air Temperature on 13th. 63
Lowest open air Temperature on 13th. 51

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From 14th to 20th January, 1916.

		High Water	Low Water	
Day	Month	Time	Height	Time
Fri.	14	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.
		5 48	4 1	10 9
Satur.	15	5 13	4 1	10 08
		5 28	4 1	10 02
Sun.	16	5 39	3 9	11 43
		6 39	3 8	11 38
Mon.	17	6 40	4 0	12 22
		7 16	4 1	12 37
Tues.	18	7 53	4 4	1 18
		10 34	4 1	3 32
Wed.	19	8 27	4 5	2 04
		10 56	4 1	4 5
Thurs.	20	9 24	4 7	2 39

AMERICA AND THE WAR.

WHAT THE PUBLIC REMEMBERS.

Under the heading of the "New Diplomacy," letters have recently been appearing in the New York Sun. Some of them are of very trenchant character, and are of this kind we reprint below:—

ST.—It is not the business of the public at large to tell the Administration either when to take action or what action to take. An oath has been taken by each member of the Administration to perform the duties of his office. In those oaths there is no intimation that within the scope of his duty lies a waiting for, or a seeking of, the views of the great uninstructed mass. But in every one of those oaths have the individuals taking them declared that they would assume the duties and the responsibility of administering their respective offices and of upholding the Constitution of the United States; and if not expressed in every such oath has been the promise that to the best of the individual's own judgment and knowledge would he administer his office, not that he would have his office administered for him.

On one or two occasions, notably on this last occasion, the request for the recall of the Austrian Ambassador, the country has largely through its newspapers, dictated the action of the Administration. Does not the Administration appreciate that the people are fully aware that it is they and not the Administration through whose act the Austrian Ambassador is to be sent home? Does the Administration deem that it will receive the credit? Far from it. On the contrary, the fact that the people had to compel it to act will be charged against the Administration in the people's estimation as an evidence of administrative inefficiency.

The public has not forgotten the Administration's failure to act in relation to the German Consul at Seattle. The public is aware that the Administration subsequently recognised that same individual as a new appointee to a German consulate in another city of the United States, incredible though that fact seems. The public has not forgotten the case of the *Lusitania*. The public has not forgotten the case of the *Orduna*. The public has not forgotten the case of the *Falato*. The public has not forgotten the case of the *Guiflight*. The public has not forgotten the case of the *Nebraska*. The public has not forgotten the case of the *Armenian*. The public has not forgotten the case of the *Arabie*. The public has not forgotten the case of the *Hesperian*. The public has not forgotten the allowing the *Kronprinz Wilhelm* to leave this port.

The public has not forgotten that the plans of the gunfire control of our greatest battleship were stolen. The public has not forgotten the continued presence of German reservists in our Department of State.

The public has not forgotten the forgoing by the German authorities of our passports.

The public has not forgotten a number of other incidents, and that they were each an assault upon the rights and dignity of the United States of America and upon the peace and security of the lives and property of the citizens thereof.

The public has not forgotten that no efficient action has been taken by the Administration in any one of them. The high priest some weeks ago placed his hands upon the head of the scapegoat, who then departed into the wilderness bearing with him the sins of the Administration. No second scapegoat is ready. If recollection

TURK TRAPS FOR TROOPS.

THE TIGRIS DEFENCES.

An officer with the British Expeditionary Force in Mesopotamia, in a letter home describes the difficulties that had to be overcome in the capture of the Turkish position at Kut and Es Sin, on the Tigris. He says:—

We have done the trick, turned the Turks out of a position they have been preparing since June, and done it at a wonderfully small cost. I was out yesterday and to-day to two different bits of the position, and one would never believe that any troops could possibly have been driven from them. There were successive lines of trenches, some twelve miles of them in all, narrow, clean cut, a perfectly marvellous system of communication-trenches, and numerous redoubts with wells dug in them.

In front were barbed-wire entanglements, and in many places a series of *trous de loup* (pits with spikes at the bottom). These looked just like a honey-comb, only the tops of the holes were circular. They were four to five feet across, from seven to eight feet deep, with sharpened stakes in the bottom, and were shaped like an inverted cone. At the top the edges were about nine inches apart. We were warned to-day that they were supposed to be mined too. Over one lot I saw there was a low barbed-wire entanglement.

Into one particularly strong part of the line, which had both flanks resting on impassable marshes, there was a regular water channel cut, leading from a 10-h.p. oil engine and 8 in. centrifugal pump on the river-bank, some two miles away. Almost every twenty yards along the trenches there were niches cut, and in them big Persian filters for water. For the reserve there was a regular Greek key pattern of trench, and, in case of emergency, I suppose, two big wells.

THE LACK OF WATER. Our guns apparently did particularly well. That night, however, was absolute hell; we did not reach water. One splendid doctor-man managed to get some Army Transport carts, filled them with water bags, and so the wounded did get some, poor fellows! We were very lucky. We got a number of shrapnel into us at various times, and only a few men and horses were hit.

One fellow with some ammunition wagons was moving them to a flank. He was in front with a sergeant and had only about six men with him in the wagons. They, too, had their rifles on the front of the timber in their clips, and it would have taken some few seconds to get them ready. Suddenly he saw a narrow trench some 50 yards from him and men moving in it. He shouted to the gunners, and he and the sergeant, drawing their revolvers, charged the trench. There were nine Turks in it, and they put up their hands at once. The cream of the situation was that the sergeant's horse took charge and carried him clean over the trench, clearing it like a bird.

For three and a half days I never saw water near enough to be of any practical use to me, except in a water bottle, and even that not nearly often enough. I had not had my clothes off, of course, or even my boots, and as this is by no means a cool climate during the day and there is in addition plenty of dust, I was pretty grimy at the end of it. To square things up a bit the nights are bitterly cold. A great-coat leaves one shivering at about 3 a.m.

serves, it was but once a year that a scapegoat could be sent forth.

The public has not forgotten that there has been a departure of the scapegoat, a continuance of the inability to assume leadership and take responsibility; in other words, to act, except under public pressure.

The public is well aware that at least nine-tenths of the Administration's woes and difficulties have arisen purely and solely from the Administration's incapacity to act, and that such fact has encouraged further assault.

The country has been bred full of traitors. The steady encouragement given by failure to repress has made traitors out of thousands of decent German Americans who would have been loyal citizens under a leader of the people, but who, encouraged to believe that this land was not a nation, but a disorganised aggregation of individuals without national life, without national character, without national honour, without national purpose, without national force, without national ideals, have felt that they owe no allegiance and have reverted to a foreign "leader," the German Emperor.

When, as we ultimately must, we come to grips with the enemy of the progress of the human race, the nation which would substitute force for justice, militarism for civilization, we shall find that we are betrayed by countless of our own at home, all of whom would have cheerfully done their duty in the cause of right had they not been taught from above that there was no such thing as national honour, that there was no such thing as right and wrong between nations.

All this has been done, if it has had any underlying reason from a total misconception of world facts, which misconception, starting at the head, has extended down through all the ranks of officialdom. It has been said that the country should stand by the Administration whose sole occupation is to lie down?

What has become of the ideals for which America was supposed to stand and for which she is ready to stand against the more selfish nations of the earth? On what basis can justification of our course be placed? Desire for peace? But it is our course which has encouraged aggression and will continue to encourage aggression until we are forced into actual war.

So far from the course which has been pursued assuring us of peace, it is the very course which, pursued, must necessarily destroy peace. Unless the traits of which we have had so many examples are inherent and constitutional limitations of the individuals composing the Administration, it is not too late to save the dignity and to assure the peace of the nation, but persistence in the present course will bring three things: the contempt of the world; war; and a change of Administration.

THE SNIPER'S ART.

A NEW GAME FOR THE TRENCHES.

It is good hearing that a beginning has already been made in bringing to the British soldier's notice the art of the sniper.

Now the art of the sniper is by no means a more question of marksmanship. There are plenty of marksmen in our Army, more, probably, than in the German; men who can put a pretty pattern on the target in almost any weather. But successful sniping asks a good deal more than that; it demands vigilance, cunning, infinite patience, and much ingenuity.

For a long time the Germans seemed to enjoy, as compared with ourselves, a large preponderance of these qualities. They had made an art of sniping before we even took up the game. In the early and even the early-middle days of the war, much more numerous opportunities were offered to the sniper, and there were probably more men in our opponents' forces who were able to make use of them. Before both sides were double-anchored, as it were, in their present trenches, the scenery provided for the sniper a variety of cover which has since disappeared.

Trees are gone along whose branches he used to lie like a wild cat, with a sneer of green slime from its lichened bark over his ruddily countenance, and a bunch of green leaves tied about his shoulders, and fluttering over his head like a Bersaglieri's feathers. Cottages are gone whose thatched roofs offered just the screen to suit him, and haystacks that made such cosy nesting. The shells and mines and bombs have swept them all away; nothing remains but piles of sandbags and the bare slopes of trenches. Along one spacious road in the Artois, within the French lines, every tree, its noble avenue of elms has fallen. Their splintered stumps, some six feet of them, look as if thrust up to heaven in helpless protest against man's animosity. But the sniper has got to put up with it and make the best of what is left him.

The worst of it is, from his point of view, that now there is so little left every twig and stone is known to his opponents, and he cannot play tricks with them without being found out.

INSIDE THE WILLOW.

Along one stretch of front, which is not yet quite utterly bare, we were puzzled for some time by the angle at which the snipers' bullets were coming over, writes Mr. H. F. P. Battersby in the *Morning Post*. There were a few pollard willows on the left of the line, but their osiers had long been swept bare of leaves, and from one point we could see that no one was standing behind their trunks. One officer after another had tried to find a position, till one happened to be in charge who knew the ways of old pollard willows. He got three men and made them find a few shoots at each of the willows. The sniping ceased. Two of the willows were hollow, and the Germans had crept inside the trees, and were firing through a crack in the stem with automatic pistols. Our shots had evidently put an end to their business. Three days later the sniping recommenced, and fire was opened again upon the willows, but this time with no effect. But the officer was still suspicious, and he asked the nearest battery to remove the willows from the scene. This was done, and the third to go revealed the enemy's cunning; for inside the willow was not only a German, but a steel plate, which fitted outside him and inside the willow, and was doubtless proof to rifle bullets. That is a sample of an ingenuity which seems never at an end, nor to find the merest trifles too small for it; though never let it be imagined for a moment that the ingenuity is all on the German side. The Boche has been up against our humour much oftener than he knows, and has paid dear for his delusion.

THE PAINTED DOOR.

He has cleverer tricks, too, than lining willows with steel, and it is not to be supposed that we are up to all of them. One of his favourite ruses takes the form of imitative painting. He paints sandbags to look like gaps, and, one had almost added, gaps to look like sandbags. At any rate his cleverness disguises the existence of gaps where he lies in wait with his rifle and telescope. He is up to all sorts of old hunters' dodges, though the German who knows anything of shikari must be a somewhat rare bird. But he has the hunter's observing eye, unwearied patience, and infinite precaution, all of them essential to success in the business. He knows well by now that every contour of his front is known to his opponent, that if he so much as removes a single sandbag it will be noticed, and it is probable that he often lies out in the open to inspect that front himself. Occasionally he finds, lying between the lines, an object which, as it could excite no suspicion as cover, he can put cleverly to his own use. In one spot between the two lines of trenches, which were about two hundred yards apart, a door was lying, dropped there possibly on its way from a ruined cottage to a dug-out. The top glass panels of it were broken, the wood beneath them was broken too, and over the woodwork a guady paper had been pasted. Our men used occasionally to test their sights by making a dent on the door knob, or breaking off the tip of a splinter of glass. One day the shooter was surprised to see that though his bullet struck where glass seemed to be, it left a white smudge and produced no tinkling. Then he took a shot at the woodwork, and again scored a smudge, but raised no splinters. That set him thinking, and the same night he crept out, and discovered that the old door had been removed, a steel shield put in its place, beautifully painted to look like wood and paper and broken glass, with a hole near the knob for the sniper's rifle. The artist was apparently a bit diffident of his success, but when he did begin shooting, we had arranged a piece of artistry to match his own, for the man and his picture back and the picture was the more intact of the two.

Thomas Atkins is now being taught to be up to these dodges, and a few of his own to boot; but one great advantage to be derived from a closer acquaintance with his opponents' methods is that he becomes inspired with a caution which only the respect bred of that acquaintance seems able to instil.

WAR NEWS.

THE CROWN PRINCE.

The *Central News* mentions Dutch reports that the Crown Prince will temporarily relinquish the Argonne command in order to survey the whole front and assist in the direction of operations.

STEAMER COLLIDES WITH SUBMERGED SUBMARINE.

Captain Glasser, commanding the British steamer *Inverkip*, which arrived at Newport News in Virginia, from the Mediterranean, reported the accidental sinking of a submerged submarine in the Straits of Gibraltar by the *Inverkip* when outward bound. The *Inverkip* received such damage by this collision that she dry-docked for repairs at Newport News.

AMERICA AND GERMANY.

Outspoken leading articles in the New York *World* and *Tribune* declare that immediately on the meeting of Congress Republicans in both Houses should pass a resolution calling upon President Wilson to suspend diplomatic relations with Germany until the German Government disavows the *Lusitania* crime, apologises for the insult to American honour, and agrees to submit to the Hague Arbitration Tribunal the question of reparation in money for the murders thus committed. The articles add that the adoption of such a course might mean war but should be followed regardless of consequences.

ECONOMIC PRESSURE ON GERMANY.

In reply to a question asked by the Earl of Portsmouth in the House of Lords the Marquis of Lansdowne admitted that the adoption of the declaration of London did not involve the creation of an international prize court with the right to submit to arbitration disputes with America arising out of the jurisdiction of prize courts. The success of the Foreign Office's efforts could be judged by the reports which came from all sides regarding the economic pressure of the British blockade on Germany whose trade was passing into other hands. We were fighting for our lives, must not neglect any precautions that could be taken.

The Earl of Halsbury congratulated Lord Portsmouth on having secured an affirmation that the declaration of London was no longer binding.

"BOY" AND THE HELMET.

These nice "K boys," full of enthusiasm and energy, and what they believe to be cunning, come into the trenches each determined to account for a German at the earliest possible moment, with the result that, almost inevitably, the German accounts for him.

The youngster generally begins by seeing what he takes to be the spike of a German helmet. The Germans do not, as a matter of fact, wear helmets in their front trenches, but, being posted in the fact that a New Army battalion, quite green to the business, has taken over the trenches in front of them, they supply the particular bait for which their subtlety tells them, a man new to the work will be most anxiously looking. Even if the youngster has been told that caps and not helmets are the enemy's wearing, this glimpse of what obviously is a helmet will only the more rivet his attention, as proof that some sort of superior and exceptional being is making a round of the lines. He sees the spike again, and then a gleam of something glossy black beneath it. If the German is an artist he may even remove the spike, as though fearing detection, a piece of "kidding" which, of course, only makes the youngster keener.

He now trains his rifle with infinite care on the suspicious spot, and waits for the reappearance of the helmet. This is sure to take place from a slightly different direction, which compels him to alter the line of his rifle, and the arrangements he has made in his "cunning" to secure his head from observation. This happens several times, he becomes bored by the frequent changes it involves in his replacing them. At last, when his eagerness in keeping his sights on the object has made his comical quite funereal, the top of the helmet slowly rises above the opposite parapet, he leans his cheek against the butt of his rifle, increases the pressure of the second joint of his forefinger, and falls back dead with a bullet through the brain.

It is to prevent the recurrence of that sort of catastrophe that the young idea is being trained in German trickery, which thus sets its bait of a helmet while watching from quite different positions for the rise of the untutored fish. So take it, or leave it, or tell me to go to blazes, and take a back bench; but my warning is this, and believe me, "I know your blooming head down in the trench."

But better than Captain Blackall's or any other mentor's advice in keeping innocent heads out of danger is the knowledge of all the enemy's dodges for putting a bullet into them. Not only that, but sniping, when raised to an art, offers quite the best distraction for empty hours in the trenches, and provides an unending stimulus to ingenuity during the still longer periods of darkness when design has to replace performance.

THE HOLIDAY POSTPONED.

Battalions have taken up the suggestion with all the ardour of a new game, and all the talent too, which has come into the ranks with the wide extension of the Army. The sniper's successes make, it is true, no great reductions in strength, but they do affect moral and give the side that brings them off a pleasant sense of superiority and security, in addition to providing it with an occupation at once instructive and entertaining.

One man, with leave long overdue to him, sacrificed it sooner than miss the course on sniping which was being given, and doubtless this new exercise of his ingenuity will go far to brighten the narrow home of the soldier during his winter hours.

Johnstone & Co.
The same to-day as in 1745.
Beware of Imitations.
SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG
LANE CRAWFORD & CO.
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

Consumption.
The use of cod liver oil in early and continued stages of consumption meets with the universal approval of doctors who on account of its absolute purity, its power of reducing the number of tubercular bacilli, and its value as a healing, soothing strength-maker—invariably insist on genuine
SCOTT'S Emulsion
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS.

CHAPOTEAU'S MORRHUOL
Superior to Emulsions or Cod Liver Oil.
Each tiny Morrhuol capsule represents the medicinal value of a teaspoonful of oil.
Recommended at the Paris Academy of Medicine, for loss of appetite and flesh, to patients with consumptive tendencies.
Sold in bottles of 100 Capsules.
Sold by all Chemists.

KEATING'S LOZENGES
Cure the worst Cough
I say

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
THERAPION No. 4
THERAPION No. 5
THERAPION No. 6
THERAPION No. 7
THERAPION No. 8
THERAPION No. 9
THERAPION No. 10
THERAPION No. 11
THERAPION No. 12
THERAPION No. 13
THERAPION No. 14
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THERAPION No. 73
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THERAPION No. 76
THERAPION No. 77
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THERAPION No. 79
THERAPION No. 80
THERAPION No. 81
THERAPION No. 82
THERAPION No. 83
THERAPION No. 84
THERAPION No. 85
THERAPION No. 86
THERAPION No. 87
THERAPION No. 88
THERAPION No. 89
THERAPION No. 90
THERAPION No. 91
THERAPION No. 92
THERAPION No. 93
THERAPION No. 94
THERAPION No. 95
THERAPION No. 96
THERAPION No. 97
THERAPION No. 98
THERAPION No. 99
THERAPION No. 100

THE GERMAN WHINE.

[BY AN ENGLISHMAN.]

It is in accord with the gross stupidity of the Germans that they should have the effrontery to complain that "England has abused sea-power in order to exercise sea despotism." That they who aspire to the despotism of the world by sea as by land should protest against England's modest exercise of her strength is but another proof of their hypocrisy and lack of humour. We are familiar by this time with the phrase "the freedom of the sea," a phrase long since battered out of shape and sense by England's enemies. It was heard without ceasing through our twenty years of war a century ago. It was sadly echoed by the men whom Nelson swept from the sea, and if we beat Napoleon in the end it was because our statesmen wisely refused to abandon for a moment the sovereignty which was justly ours.

That Britain ruled the seas is indeed an old and was never a vain boast. When Charles V. came to England to pay a visit to our Henry VII. he was received by Wolsey not on the dry land but amid the waves of the Channel itself, a pleasant piece of symbolism which made him understand that our Empire lay upon the water. The claim made by her father was royally sustained by Elizabeth, and is not made invalid by foolish declarations promulgated at The Hague and never ratified. As all remember, the words "the freedom of the sea" were ever upon the lips of Napoleon, & mimic words are still the vain ambition of William II. Again and again would peace have been restored to Europe if only England had consented to renounce the sovereignty which the courage and skill of her Navy had given her. When the two Emperors, Napoleon and Alexander, met at Tilsit they had but one hope, one ambition to bring England to her knees, and to achieve this end it was necessary to compel her to recognise that "the flags of all the Powers should enjoy an equal and perfect independence upon the seas." England declined, very properly, to throw away her Fleet and to sacrifice all the advantages which as an island she enjoyed, and Napoleon yielded at last to the pressure of her sea-power.

That she has exercised her power with justice and moderation none can deny. In times of peace the seas which England rules are free for all to go and come upon. The ports which she controls, the world over are open to the traffic of all honest men. She has suppressed piracy, and cleared the broad ocean of the bandits which once infested it. She has the right, which she will always exercise, of destroying the commerce of her foes, of blockading hostile coasts, and of seeing to it that her enemies do not import from overseas such commodities as are necessary for the making of warlike munitions and for supporting the life of their people. She claims for her Navy the same privileges which Germany claimed for the armies which encircled Paris in 1870, and nothing but a stronger arm shall ever wrest that privilege from her.

The Germans, being completely defeated on the sea, whine, as is their custom, that England has taken an unfair advantage. She has the advantage, by no means unfair, that an invincible Fleet gives her, and faced by an implacable and unscrupulous foe she refuses and will always refuse to permit his commerce at sea to be free in was as in peace. And let it not be supposed for a moment that Germany desires to keep the ocean open as a highway for all the nations. Has she not said that her future lies upon the water? And when she charges England with sea despotism, does she mean anything else than that, if it were possible, she would transfer the sovereignty of the ocean to herself? We have seen how she makes war on land, how she tramples upon neutral rights and burns their towns, slaughters their women, turning into mockery the honoured laws of war. We have seen also that, being a land rat, she would also be "a sea-rat—I mean a pirate." But happily England still rules the waves, and will rule them honestly and benignly when Tirpitz and his crew of Jolly Rogers lie humbled and disgraced.

And what is that the Germans would mean by the freedom of the sea if only were within their control? Nothing more than the freedom to drown and kill. The fate of the *Lusitania* showed us what they would do if they had not been swept from the sea like burnt ashes from a hearthstone. To sink passenger ships without warning, to kill women and children, to send to the bottom vessels which they could neither examine nor take into port, to make no attempt to save the lives of non-combatants—these are the ill-omened privileges which they would put into their charter of freedom. It is the freedom of the murderer and the highwayman that they would claim, the licence to kill and rob as they choose without restraint and without punishment. And it is this licence which England's sovereignty will suppress without fear and without rest until the terms of peace be signed.

The Germans are coated with a triple brass of arrogance or they would be shamed if they contrasted the conduct of our submarines in the Baltic with the piracies which they carried on about our coasts until their power of evil was snatched from them. We have sunk no peaceful liners, we have drowned neither woman nor child. We have turned our submarines to their just and proper use. Our intrepid sailors have made the German Navy the poorer by not a few ships of war, they have put an end to the German import of iron ore, and they have done all this with courtesy, with expedition, with a scrupulous respect of civil life. No *Lusitania*, no *Aconcagua* will go down to their discredit. Our men are sailors, not butchers, and never will count among their duties deliberate murder upon the high seas.

PREMIER'S APPEAL FOR ECONOMY.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES ANALYSED.

Economy by the sacrifice of all non-essentials was the keynote of a fine speech made recently by Mr. Asquith to a conference of Labour Delegates. There were 700 delegates present, and on the platform were Colonel Warde and other members of the Commons in uniform. Mr. Arthur Henderson, the Labour Member of the Cabinet, presided. The Labour Delegates made a remarkable demonstration of welcome when the Prime Minister entered the hall.

The Prime Minister, in a calm but impressive speech, analysed the national finances in striking phrases. "We are," he said, "within measurable reach of spending £5,000,000 a day. Our naval and military expenditure and our financing the empire and the Allies since the war now totals £1,600,000,000. These figures are absolutely unexampled in the history of this or any other country. Mr. Asquith then emphasised the enormous sacrifices entailed by the war and he was sure the burden on all classes would be gladly and joyfully borne. Any excess either of profits or wages which were not returned to the State in loans and taxes or which was not employed in necessary industries and public services was so much loss of national revenue and resources and therefore so much injury to the national cause. "I lay down that proposition," he said, "both in regard to profits and the earnings of the working classes. The income-tax has been threefold multiplied. The super-tax has been largely increased and an excess profit tax has been imposed. Government has urged Trade Union leaders to prevent anything in the nature of a general demand for an advance in wages. Government has done much to make profits or earnings of capital contribute to the prosecution of the war."

The Labour delegates listened in silence with tense interest when the Prime Minister proceeded to deal with wages. According to the best estimates, he declared, "4,500,000 workpeople have obtained since the outset of the war an average rise of 3s. 6d. per week in wages. These represented only one-third of the workers. A large number of men in other trades also got advances in wages, though the earnings of workers in the cotton, building and other trades had been somewhat prejudiced. On the other hand, there had been the following substantial increases in the cost of living: Food, 40 per cent; rent, 30 per cent; fuel and light, 25 per cent; clothing, 30 per cent; miscellaneous expenditure, 15 per cent. The general increase in the cost of living was on the average 30 per cent. There were indisputably very large areas where after allowances had been made for an increase in the cost of living, wages earners were substantially better off than before the war."

"The Government," continued Mr. Asquith, "asks your help in securing that of all classes and not least the working classes, which have contributed so nobly in flesh and blood. They will in the same spirit of patriotism and self-sacrifice, be prepared to deal with the question of wages and contribute their share. Our task is one common interest, and upon its successful prosecution and complete achievement the economic fortunes and honour and national life of the country depend." (Loud cheers.)

Mr. Reginald McKenna also addressed the conference. It is contrary, he said, to the interests of the State that the poorer classes and workers themselves should demand higher wages in particular trades at present. If he had to mortgage his last shilling of capital he would insist on having the means of enabling our gallant soldiers to fight. No matter what the cost of their munitions, artillery, clothes and food we must pay it. Big wages had been earned, and the present trouble would not have arisen if these wages had not been lavishly spent. If during the War the people bought imported goods they threw upon the State the extraordinary difficult task of paying for them.

A voice: What about the rich?
Mr. McKenna said the excess profits of the rich were taxed at 50 per cent.

TRADING IN WAR MATERIAL.

In Bow Street Police Court, George Priestly, a commission agent, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment for having attempted to trade in war material without a permit. Intercepted letters indicated that the prisoner was attempting to push the sale of 1,000,000 or 2,000,000 Mauser rifles. Other documents related to the sale of 4,000 tons of picric acid, and included plans of mines, bombs, aeroplanes and airships. Mr. H. Bodkin, prosecuting counsel, said on behalf of the War Office that German agents in America were putting people forward to contract for the supply of munitions. The Allies, knowing them to be unable to supply the goods, the importance of the scheme could not be exaggerated.

The problem is plain for all the world to ponder and to solve. Which method of sovereignty does the world prefer? The sovereignty of England, which in justice to herself prevents merchandise from reaching the ports of Germany, in accord with the ancient law of nations, or Germany's plan of what the sovereignty of the sea would be if once it were within her grasp, the plan of indiscriminate pillage and murder, carried on without purpose and without warning? Only those who put money before human life can be in doubt for a moment. For so long as nations war one against another there shall surely be a sovereignty of the sea, and which is better? The just dominion of the sailor or the foul licence of the assassin? *Daily Mail.*

FINANCING THE WAR.

LORD INCHCAPE'S REVIEW.

Lord Inchcape delivered his inaugural address as president of the Institute of Bankers at a meeting in the Hall of the Goldsmiths' Company, and devoted it to a brief review of the main current of events in the banking world during the past twelve months of war.

Dealing with the American loan of 100,000,000 sterling, Lord Inchcape said the issue of a loan in the United States was the best method that could be adopted of restoring the exchanges, both from the British point of view and that of America; but it could only be regarded as a palliative—not as a cure—for the rise in the value of the dollar as measured in sovereigns. The only way to restore the purchase power of the sovereign as regards dollars was to re-establish a favourable trade balance for Britain in its dealings with America, either by an excess of direct exports from this country, or by America having to settle liabilities incurred to other countries, by way of imports or services rendered, through London.

For this reason it was highly important that our export trades should be kept going, and that we should render services of every description, by our ships and otherwise, to neutral countries, so as to attract money to this country. Numerous committees were sitting with the object of preventing trade which might, with any far-fetched possibility, prove of advantage to the enemy; a recruiting committee was unavoidably denuding our factories, farms, ships, and transport workers in order to place men in the fighting line; and on the top of these a further committee had just been appointed with the object of maintaining the normal flow of the country's trade. It was difficult to have it both ways; but with common-sense and with the light which was dawning, with reasonable give-and-take, an average might possibly be arrived at which would enable the Old Country without injuring itself to pull through and "lick" the Germans.

THE EXCESS PROFITS TAX.

As regards the financing of the war, there appeared to be a consensus of opinion that the money had been raised in this country by means which might for the most part be regarded as sound. Whether we had raised a sufficiently high proportion by taxation, and whether the increased taxation was imposed at a sufficiently early stage, were points upon which there was considerable difference of opinion: whether the tax on capital by means of the excess profits tax was altogether orthodox was questionable. It meant a withdrawal from reproductive investment which would have produced a taxable revenue, and it could not but have an injurious effect on enterprise, energy, and initiative. But, apart from this, we had avoided the slippery path on which our enemies had embarked.

Reviewing the German system of financing the war, Lord Inchcape said each successive German loan meant a fresh inflation of the currency, which showed itself in a steady and sustained rise in prices. The task of redeeming the securities and retiring the notes issued by the Reichsbank would be left for an exhausted and defeated nation to face after the conclusion of peace.

Whether this country could continue in the path of financial rectitude which had hitherto been followed depended on how far the people responded to the urgent demand for thrift and economy. The amounts we should still have to raise, both for ourselves and for our Allies, were enormous. The nation, however, would rise to the occasion, and though the sacrifices would be heavy they would be met.

After reviewing the war situation, Lord Inchcape proceeded:—"I am sanguine enough to believe that to-day is something akin to the darkest hour that comes before the dawn. It may be three months, it may be six, it may be nine, possibly it may be twelve, but as certain as the sun will rise in the heavens to-morrow, Germany and her militarism will be crushed, and the peace of the world, so far as anything she can do to prevent it, will be secured for another hundred years." (Cheers.)

LABOUR AND CONSCRIPTION.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Labour M.P., in a special interview last month, said: "Labour is not connected with any peace movement, but my union of 300,000 railwaymen, and other large unions have unanimously resolved against conscription. Labour throughout the war has shown unmistakably its readiness to give every assistance to the successful prosecution of the war. Their union rules, the result of years of agitation, have gone overboard; they have been either abandoned or amended, with a view of increasing production. Unquestionably, Labour supports the war, believing that the contest is for freedom as against militarism."

"The unity of the nation is essential. Political factions, religious differences, and social distinctions are swept away in the determination to present a united front. The sole danger to this unity is the introduction of conscription. Lord Derby's scheme is different, but conscription will undoubtedly lead to friction, and I am afraid, to a serious revolt. The response of the colonies has stirred the blood of the British workers, particularly the sacrifices made by the Australians at Gallipoli. We are not fighting German militarism in order to set up another form of it in our midst. There will be many political and industrial problems after the war, and that will be the testing time for Labour. But we hope our strength is such as will influence the policies of the Government, and prevent a violent reaction paralysing industry. Labour's utmost efforts will be directed."

SECRET OF THE DOGGER BANK BATTLE.

WHY THE GERMAN FLEET DOES NOT COME OUT.

"Where is that great fleet, on which so much thought and science and money have been expended, that was to be a perpetual menace to the United Kingdom?" the Prime Minister asked the House of Commons in the course of his speech on the war. As neither Lord Fisher, sitting stolid-visaged in the Peers' gallery, nor any one else made any response Mr. Asquith proceeded to answer himself:—

"Locked up in the Baltic, and dare not show its face on any sea where it could be dealt with."

That is a formidable declaration, far more comprehensive in information on the result achieved by the Fleet, more complete in the statement of the success of our naval operations, than has ever been mentioned by those whose craft have pushed their noses well within the wet triangle of Heligoland, optimistic though the opinions often were of even the responsible and seasoned men who "walk their own bridge."

The Navy sometimes speaks in its own favoured place when there are no ears to hear but those of the silent men of the sea, and naval men are now speaking more than in the early days, for the strain of constant anxiety over the possibilities of von Tirpitz, or what that pirate, chief's successor may do, is to-day very much relaxed.

What has happened beyond the curtain that obscures like the very horizon itself, the North Sea when the British Fleet puts out, is not always embedded within the walls of impenetrable secrecy, yet never has ever the most astute and subtle declared anything so final and conclusive as Mr. Asquith's assertion that the German fleet is locked up in the Baltic.

Only the other day we had another version of the invisibility of the British Fleet and its power, writes a special correspondent of the *Daily Express*. The little party of British and foreign journalists were shown over some of the familiar battle-cruisers lying in a fairly accessible anchorage. A map of submarine captures shown to the journalists only exhibited the "bag" up to June last—the public were not told this—but immense though the results revealed by the illustration, how startling would our triumph over the German underwater craft have looked had there been placed on exhibition the map with the successful, and the far more successful, four months' operations!

Since then the people have read, with well-justified pride, of the marvellous daring of the British submarines in the Baltic and the Sea of Marmora. Within the Straits of Constantinople their operations are mainly hampered by mines and nets; from Elsmore to Gotland our courageous seamen are the hidden power in the Baltic.

THE OPINION OF THE NAVY.

In all the panoply of war, in all the valorous deeds of the battlefield, amid the records of dauntless bravery of the retreat from Mons and the unrelenting hit back on the Marne, or the imperishable courage of the first footholds gained in the Dardanelles, pride still rises highest in the breasts of the people of the British race in the memories of the fight against crushing odds off Coronel, in the revenge we took at the Falklands, and the thunderous chase by the cruiser squadron after the scurrying Germans past the Dogger Bank.

The man at home, equally with the man who is in the outpost of the Empire, reads the story, word-germane, pulsating, but all-unstinting half-vision of their matchless Fleet, and they ask of themselves anew when the mammoth welter on the deep is to take place, when the ocean leviathans will pound each other in the agony for the destination of world power.

I will tell you what the men who are in the heart of things say—the sailors who for fifteen months have braved the gales and the dangers of the deep, the dangers represented by the enemy's war-dreaded craft; the men who have watched with never-ceasing vigil every movement in German waters, who have ranged within their mind-folds, with marvellous daring and unexampled skill; those watchers who have gone into the very Elbe itself, to see and report what they saw, whose courage it would be insulting to refer to, whose unrecorded sacrifices in their duty have no parallel in naval history. They say—*Never.*

Stripped of the flowery decoration of language, the skeleton word is—*never.* There will be no Trafalgar for the Grand Fleet. They have been thwarted in their object. The upper deck and the lower deck think so. The great naval engagement of this world-war is already a memory. The occasion passed, and we can now only reflect on the outcome.

ALMOST TRAPPED.

The German fleet was almost trapped into the position to fight and was offered battle for the deciding of the supremacy of the waves off the Dogger Bank on the morning of Sunday, January 24th.

To the journalists who visited the Fleet the other day it was said:—"We do not claim merely to command the North Sea; we actually exercise command over it, as the Germans well know." I will show presently why and how the Germans abandoned their claim to sea power on that historic Sunday morning in the North Sea.

Twenty-five days after the Dogger Bank hunt, and von Tirpitz had him to cogitate the result thereof, he issued on February 15th his submarine blockade order. Thereafter it was only submarines we had to deal with, and by the end of August the submarines were a menace no longer. If the craft were not all gone, the skilled seamen were practically exhausted, and so to-day we are in absolute command of the sea—and the Germans well know it.

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15

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17

Mr. Asquith has gone further. Apart from his announcement that the German Fleet was locked up, he said "the Grand Fleet has made us absolutely sure against invasion." That was elementary, a commonplace, a comment on the obvious, for a fleet that is locked up cannot come out. There is a great and deep secret in the Grand Fleet, which need not be withheld any longer from an Empire that is thirsting, parched for even a sprinkling of fighting news about the men and the ships wherein our very birthright is entwined. It need no longer be kept from a neutral world that is waiting for the arm of immeasurable British might to strike; it need not be kept back from Germany, for the naked truth penetrated the minds of the pirate gang nine months ago.

"HOPELESS."

The Blohm and Voss yards at Hamburg, the naval yards on the Weser, the Vulkan Works at Stettin, the Krupp and the Imperial yards at Kiel were not, after the Dogger Bank, turned on the vain effort to catch up on the night of the Dogger. The Germans saw enough of the Dogger to know the hopelessness of their quest to meet the British on equal terms. They gave up far fighting for piracy, and rapidly they dropped further and further back in the comparative strength of every unit of their lines.

The story, while it settles for ever the chances of a sea fight on the grand scale, reveals the inner reason why the German fleet which attacked the north-east coast of England on December 19th, and was again sailing out on a similar mission about a month later, retired to the shelter of the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal, and why, unless the ships are scrapped to make fodder for cannon, they are likely to remain there until our victorious army marches through Berlin.

"We have not bottled them up—not by any means." That is the dictum of one

who has been there. The Germans know what we have done. They know that our minefields have embraced their own minefields, set to defend their channels and harbours. We have left a space for them to come out and fight in. If they wish to come out and fight they have plenty of open water—do not be afraid but that we will give them ample sea room to sink in—but the pitch is of our choosing. They will not surprise us now.

A network of fast patrol boats, a myriad armada of patrolers of the deep, and wireless telegraphy make light of space from the fringe of the German minefield to the necessary bay, and it will even occur to the lay mind that if the German fleet is anchored along a narrow canal it cannot come out in battle order as quickly and as readily as the British Fleet, which lies at moorings in wide and deep, if sheltered, waters.

It is obvious that while the British Fleet can oblige for action at the first flicker of the signal from the admiral's ship, it is not so with the Germans. That is one of our enormous natural advantages in sea fighting.

Our squadrons can be at the anchorages when the people in the little villages on shore turn in to sleep, and in the morning, when they look where the great ships lay, there is nothing but the buoys. In the dead of night the men-o'-war can silently and swiftly pass to the realm of nowhere. But a fleet out of a canal! Reckon how the ships are shifted. What a peerless advantage we fight under!

We have not bottled them up, but Mr. Asquith's declaration that they are "locked up" is even more eloquent than "bottled." They drink no longer to "Der Tag." The day the German navy had prepared for and had went in the

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

DIVA, Norwegian str., 833, J. Jorgensen, 13th January—Touane 9th January.
 EMPIRE, British str., 1,500, J. McGregor, 12th January—Kobe 7th January.
 General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 FUJISAN MARU, Japanese str., 1,123, A. Watahabe, 12th January—Wakamatsu 7th January. Coal—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 HANAMET, American str., 2,023, Klausen, 12th January—Amoy 14th January.
 General—Order.
 HOIHOW, French str., from Canton, 13th January.
 Hsinchong, Chinese str., from Canton, 13th January.
 MANAROUT, British str., 1,288, P. Jones, 12th January—Bangkok 5th January.
 Rice—Order.
 MISHIMA MARU, Japanese str., 4,929, S. Wada, 12th January—Shanghai 9th January.
 General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 NIKKO MARU, Japanese str., 3,070, R. Takeda, 13th January—Nagasaki 9th January.
 General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 NOVARA, British str., 4,250, H. R. Hetherington, R.M.L., 14th January—Kobe 5th January.
 General—P. & O. S.N.
 SADO MARU, Japanese str., 3,623, Mura zumi, 13th January—Shanghai 10th January.
 General—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
 YUCHIGO MARU, Japanese str., 2,658, Koyama, 12th January—Hongkong 5th January.
 Coal—Doddwell & Co.

CLEARANCES

IN THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
 January 13th.
 DIVA, Dutch str., for Canton.
 HOIHOW, British str., for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

January 13th.
 AFROS, French str., for Haiphong.
 CUBAN, British str., for Bangkok.
 ELGER, Norwegian str., for Canton.
 HUIO MARU, Jap. str., for Hongkong.
 LUYOY, British str., for Canton.
 THIBODAS, Dutch str., for Swatow.
 MONGARA, British str., for Shanghai.
 NOVARA, British str., for Singapore.
 PAKHOT, British str., for Shanghai.
 SINGAPORE, British str., for Shanghai.
 TAIYUEN, British str., for Swatow.
 YUCHIGO MARU, Jap. str., for Canton.
 YETI MARU, Jap. str., for Chingwantao.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

CANADIAN MAILS.

The Empress of Japan left Vancouver on Saturday, the 1st inst., p.m., and is due to arrive at Hongkong on Sunday, the 23rd inst.
 The str. Montague arrived at Vancouver on Monday, January 3rd, p.m., left Vancouver on January 11th, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on Sunday, the 16th inst.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The str. Chongha left Port Darwin for Hongkong, via Manila, on 6th inst., and may be expected to arrive on or about 19th inst.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The str. Chigo Maru, which left San Francisco on 18th December, is expected to arrive at this port via Honolulu, Japan ports, and Shanghai to-day.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, BOMBAY, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS AND LONDON.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, AMERICAN, CONTINENTAL, AND SOUTH AFRICA PORTS.

THE STEAMSHIP

"NOVARA,"
 Captain H. B. Hetherington, R.N.B., carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this port on or about FRIDAY, the 14th January, 1916, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above Ports, in connection with the "ARABIA," from Colombo, passengers' accommodation in which vessel is assured before departure from Hongkong.
 Silk and Valuables and Tea and Cargo for Italy, France and London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail Steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London. Other Cargo for London, etc., will be conveyed via Bombay and transhipped to the str. "KABAR-I-HIND," due in London about the 26th Feb. 1916.
 Passengers will be received at the Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required for further particulars apply to
 E. V. D. PARR,
 Acting Superintendent.
 Hongkong, 1st January, 1916.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

FOR MOJI AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Steamship
 "SALAMIS,"
 4,500 tons, Captain D. A. Gardiner, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, 18th January.
 For Freight or passage apply to
 THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
 General Agents,
 Hongkong, 10th January, 1916. [103]

HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

FOR NEW YORK VIA HONOLULU AND CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.
 S.S. "SKIPTON CASTLE,"
 On or about the 29th January.
 S.S. "EGREMONT CASTLE,"
 about middle of February.
 For Freight and further information, apply to
 DODWELL & Co., Ltd.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, 2nd January, 1916.

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessels, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

SECTIONS.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	NOVARA	Brit. str.	1 m.	H.R. Hetherington, R.N.B.	P. & O. S.N. Co.	Today, at 3 p.m.
LONDON & BOMBAY VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	KASHIMIR	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. H. S. Stone	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 15th inst.
MADEIRA, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, etc.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. Wada	P. & O. S.N. Co.	About 23rd inst.
MADEIRA, LONDON & VIA SINGAPORE, etc.	PORTHOS	Port. str.	1 m.	T. Jamaguchi	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Today, at Noon.
VICTORIA & TACOMA VIA SHANGHAI, etc.	MEXICO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Murazumi	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 29th inst., at 6 p.m.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE VIA SEBASTIAN, etc.	SADO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 27th inst., at 3 p.m.
MEXICAN, PANAMA & OCEAN PORTS VIA JAPAN	ANKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 4 p.m.
NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	SKITTON CASIMIR	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 11th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	CHITO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	DODWELL & Co., Ltd.	On 29th inst.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	PERUSA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	...	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at Noon.
SAN FRANCISCO VIA SHANGHAI & JAPAN	THIBODAS	Dut. str.	1 m.	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 3rd inst., at Noon.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, etc.	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. Dixon Hopson	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 11th inst.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, etc.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. J. Halley	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 2nd inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Takeda	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Today, at 4 p.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	EMPIRE	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 17th inst., at 11 a.m.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	CHANGSHA	Brit. str.	1 m.	F. C. Gambrell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 23rd inst.
DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, etc.	GUJARAT	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 24th inst.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	HITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Tomimaru	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	Today, at 10 a.m.
MOJI & YOKOHAMA	SALAMIS	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. A. Gardiner	THE BANK LINE, LTD.	On 19th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MONGARA	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. E. Drake	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 20th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	WINGANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. E. Lishman	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	Today, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI VIA FOCHOH	KWONGHANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. F. Richard	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 18th inst., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI	LUCHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	D. B. Davies	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 18th inst., at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	YINGHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. B. Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	About 18th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	SARDINIA	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. E. Jeffery	P. & O. S.N. Co.	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	TIKINI	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	KIRIN MARU	Dut. str.	1 m.	Smaki	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th inst.
SHANGHAI	OKUYANG	Jap. str.	1 m.	S. Houlwood	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 23rd inst., at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	JAPAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	O. P. Seldon	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 23rd inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	ANDERLETON	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 24th inst.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MITSUBISHI MARU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Teranaka	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst., at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	TOBA MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	Takano	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 25th inst.
TAMAU, & KEELUNG VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	A. Kobayashi	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 10 a.m.
AMOY & FAKAO VIA SWATOW & AMOY	KAIJO MARU	Jap. str.	1 m.	J. B. Brans	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 18th inst., at 8 a.m.
HAIPHONG	SAIKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. C. Passmore	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 10 a.m.
STATOW, AMOY & FOCHOH	SAIKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. H. Stewart	DOUGLAS, LAPORTE & CO.	Today, at 2 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOH	SAIKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. S. Thomson	DOUGLAS, LAPORTE & CO.	On 18th inst., at 1 p.m.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOCHOH	SAIKING	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. G. G. Lewis	DOUGLAS, LAPORTE & CO.	On 21st inst., at 2 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMAU	Brit. str.	1 m.	S. Tokushige	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KUMOHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	E. Forsyth	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst., at 4 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMAU	Brit. str.	1 m.	W. M. Mesmyre	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 22nd inst., at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KUMOHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. Wakasawa	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 21st inst., at Noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMAU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Terada	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 27th inst.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KUMOHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Bulle	DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.	On 17th inst.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMAU	Brit. str.	1 m.	C. J. Matlock	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 22nd inst., at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KUMOHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Glory	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 28th inst., at 3 p.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMAU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Sakamoto	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 1st inst.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KUMOHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	...	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 1st inst.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMAU	Brit. str.	1 m.	Imai	OSAKA SHOSHA KAISHA	On 16th inst., at 10 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	KUMOHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	Mansfield	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 16th inst., at 8 a.m.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	TAMAU	Brit. str.	1 m.	A. Kennedy	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO. LD.	On 22nd inst., at Noon.

INDO-CHINA S. NAV. CO., LTD.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).
 FOR
 "MANILA" ... "LOONGSANG" ... Saturday, 15th Jan. 3 p.m.
 "SEAN-HAI" via FOCHOH ... "KONGSANG" ... Sunday, 16th Jan. 8 a.m.
 "LIHOW & HAIPHONG" ... "PAKSANG" ... Tuesday, 18th Jan. 8 a.m.
 "SHANGHAI" ... "WINGSANG" ... Thursday, 20th Jan. 8 a.m.
 "SANDAKAN" ... "HINSANG" ... Saturday, 22nd Jan. Noon.
 "SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" ... "CHUSANG" ... Saturday, 22nd Jan. 3 p.m.
 "MANILA" ... "YUENSANG" ... Sunday, 23rd Jan. 3 p.m.
 "SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" ... "ONGSANG" ... Wednesday, 26th Jan. 3 p.m.
 "SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA" ... "NAMSANG" ... Tuesday, 1st Feb. 3 p.m.
 RETURN TOURS TO JAPAN.
 The steamers "KUTSANG," "NAMSANG," "LAISANG," and "FOKSANG," leave about every 3 weeks, generally call at Shanghai on route for Japan, returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied, 23 days. This service is supplemented by the "YATSHING," "KUMSANG," leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama (when sufficient inducement is offered), Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied, 19 days.
 These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.
 Steamers have superior accommodation for First Class passengers and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze Ports, Chong, Tientsin, Oalay, Weizuiwei.
 Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad Datu, Simporna, Tawau, Uaknan, Jesselton and Labuan.
 Telephone No. 215.
 For Freight or passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
 Hongkong, 14th January, 1916. GENERAL MANAGERS. [6]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN
 YOKOHAMA, KOBE, HONGKONG AND RANGOON.
 Steamers are despatched Eastward and Westward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at Current Rates.
 For Freight or Passage, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 Telephone No. 215.
 AGENTS
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1915. [24]

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG,
 SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE.
 HOMEWARD.
 TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.
 SAILINGS TO VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA AND PORTLAND.
 For Freight and Further Particulars, apply to
 JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
 Telephone No. 215 Sub. Ex. 10
 Hongkong, 24th October, 1915. [23]

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY'S STEAMSHIP LINE

FROM CHINA & JAPAN TO CANADA, UNITED STATES & EUROPE VIA VANCOUVER.

CALLING AT SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (Inland Sea), KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA"—"EMPERESS OF ASIA"
 16,850 Tons Gross Register—Quadruple Screw—Speed 21 Knots.
 "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... REDUCED FIRST CLASS FARES.
 "MONTEAGLE" ... INTERMEDIATE.
 PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO CHANGE.
 "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 2 Feb. ... "EMPERESS OF ASIA" ... 20 APRIL
 "MONTEAGLE" ... 18 ... "MONTEAGLE" ... 25
 "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" ... 23 MAR. ... "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" ... 18 MAY.
 "EMPERESS OF JAPAN" ... 5 APR. ... "EMPERESS OF ASIA" ... 15 JUNE.
 For further information, Sailings, Guide Books, etc., please apply to
 D. W. CRADDOCK,
 GENERAL TRAFFIC AGENT,
 HONGKONG.
 1101

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN with transhipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.
 PROPOSED SAILINGS:
 FROM HONGKONG, 24th January. Connecting with "GUJARAT" FROM COLOMBO 18th February.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

Regular Direct Service from JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS to BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN, EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN, calling at MAURITIUS en route, and affording the Quickest Freight Transport from the ORIENT to SOUTH AFRICA.
 PROPOSED SAILING
 S.S. "ISALAMIS" ... From Hongkong: 14th Feb. 1916.
 FIRST CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR PASSENGERS.
 FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
 For Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to—
 THE BANK LINE, LIMITED,
 MANAGING AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & HUGHES STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)
 JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS
 TO
 UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.
 For
 "KANSAS" ... Sails. On 15th Feb.
 Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.
 Subject to change without notice.
 For rates of freight and further information apply to
 THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
 OR TO BRIS & Co., CANTON.
 Hongkong 13th January, 1916. GENERAL AGENTS. 104

SHIPPING IN PORT

STRAMERS.
 CHANGCHOW, British str., 1,201, G. Morse, January 11th—Bangkok and Swatow, January 1st. General—Butterfield & Swire.
 EROB, Norwegian str., E. Engelsen, 12th January—Dairen 6th January, Beas and Beas Oil—Order.
 HAICHINO, British str., 1,207, W. C. Passmore, 12th January—Kochow 5th January, General—Douglas Lapraik & Co.
 KAIJO MARU, Japanese str., 1,120, K. Murakami, 12th January—Swatow 14th January, General—O.S.N.
 KWA-ANA, British str., 2,129, J. Rodger, 3rd January—Fremantle 11th December, Sandal Wood—Order.
 LOONGSANG, British str., 1,033, Lensk, January 11th—Manila, January 8th, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 LUCHOW, British str., 1,221, D. H. Davies, 12th January—Shanghai 9th January, General—Butterfield & Swire.
 PHRANANG, British str., 1,022, T. R. Nicol, 12th January—Bangkok 2nd January, Rice—Order.
 SELUX, Norwegian str., 885, D. Hovren-dor, 9th January—Bangkok 30th December, Rice—Thoresen & Co.
 TAIHER MARU, Japanese str., 2,161, T. Horuchi, 12th January—Dairen—General—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
 Per Empire, from Kobe, for Hongkong, Mrs. Maloney.
 Per Nikko Maru, from Japan, etc., for Hongkong, Miss O. Tanaka, Mr. T. Kamiyoshi, and Mr. S. Hasegawa.
 Per Mishiima Maru, from Shanghai, for Hongkong, Mr. A. L. Todd, Mr. A. J. M. Gomes, Mr. J. O. Donelan, Mrs. and Miss H. K. Bankhead, Mr. A. A. Alce, Miss L. H. Goode, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Carter, Mr. D. White, Mr. F. Gandossi, Mr. and Mrs. D. Ellis, Mr. P. Tester, Miss R. Benzing, Mrs. R. Grimshaw, Mr. J. H. Peddie, Mr. D. G. Watson, Commander Hirota, Mr. J. H. Moore, Mr. R. Grimshaw, Mr. J. P. Katagare, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Pflugers, Rev. Wm. Schmidt, Mr. P. H. Lightfoot, Mr. R. D. Neish, Mr. H. J. Mardling, and Rev. Father P. Perrier.
 TO DEPART.
 Per Nikko Maru, from Hongkong for Australia, etc., Mr. Hollingsback, Mr. Geo. Harris, Major and Mrs. W. A. Burbank, Mr. F. Gutterman, Miss A. Adelphi Alder, Miss C. Rake, Miss A. Tripler, Mr. Callahan, Mr. F. Kent, Mrs. H. Miura and child, Mr. Alkan, Mr. Helvering, Mr. James, Mr. K. Yamada, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Carter and 2 children, Mr. and Mrs. N. Hatriek, Miss Gertrude McKean, Mrs. Bankhead and child, Mr. G. Bird, Mr. L. S. Sherman, Miss A. N. Jose, Miss O. B. Lechance, Miss Helvering, Mrs. T. Yamamoto, Mrs. T. Tanaka, Mr. and Mrs. Allen, Mr. and Mrs. F. E. Schneider, Master Helvering, Mr. F. E. Hunter, Capt. S. Morimoto, Mrs. Rance, 3 children and 2 servants, Mr. Greenhow and infant, Miss L. Hope Good, Miss Whitmore, Miss Rose Benzing, Mr. and Mrs. Lampman, Miss McGee, Miss Bullene, Mr. S. Godden, Mr. S. Yamashita, Mr. H. C. Benson, Mr. S. Jurika, Mr. S. Kannahara, Mr. Edson, Mr. Mitchell, Mr. N. Oka, Mr. S. Nishiwaki, Mr. and Mrs. R. K. Getmore, Dr. Donelan, Mr. F. N. Berry, Mr. B. Razon, Mrs. U. Yamamoto, Miss A. Sleyth, Miss Hagel King, Mrs. J. A. Pettus and child, Mrs. Garven, Miss Jara, Mr. K. Watanabe, Mr. S. Yamamoto, Mr. K. Yamazaki, Mr. K. Honda, Mr. and Mrs. Farrey and infant, Mr. Garven, Mr. W. W. Weaver, Mr. Salvador Comas, Master Ramos, Mr. K. Kanada, Mr. Soma and Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Husband.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK AND COLOMBO

THE Steamship

"KATULAMBA,"
 Captain O. G. Smith, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
 All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on FRIDAY, 14th Jan., at 10 A.M.
 All Claims must be presented within FIFTEEN DAYS of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.
 No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 14th Jan. will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.
 Bills of Lading will be countersigned by SHEWA TOMES & Co., Agents.
 Tongkong, 7th January, 1916. [157]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"NELLORE,"
 Arrived Hongkong on 8th January, 1916, FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.
 Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at THEIR RISK in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each Consignment will be sorted out Mark by Mark and delivery can be obtained as the Goods are landed.
 This vessel brings on Cargo—
 From London, etc., ex. s.s. "Karmala,"
 From Penang, Gulf, ex. s.s. "I. S. N."
 and R. & P. S. N. Co.'s Steamer.
 Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary within 6 hours.
 Goods not cleared within 3 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.
 No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.
 Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. GODDARD and DOUGLAS, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.
 E. V. D. PARR,
 Acting Superintendent
 Hongkong, 10th January, 1916. [1]

Box Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong